

## COMMENT OF THE DAY

### Russia's New Trade Policy

NOT without reason did Mr. Molotov emphasise at yesterday's meeting of the four power foreign ministers the desirability of expanding trade between Russia, China and the Western world. Since Stalin's death, a reorientation of the commercial policy of Soviet Russia has been in progress, one sign of which is a more forthcoming attitude to foreign trade on the part of the Russian authorities. New trading arrangements have been made with countries in all parts of the world, and Russia has become a large buyer of certain commodities. Petroleum and its products, which have hardly figured in Russian exports since before the Second World War, have now come to occupy a prominent place in the trade and barter agreements negotiated by the Soviet Government. And more recently foreign sales of gold have occurred on a very large scale, shipments to Western Europe during the last quarter of 1953 being estimated at some \$35 million.

SINCE 1945, a large part of the Russian economic effort is known to have been concentrated on the expansion of heavy industries and rearmament. Whether because rearmament is considered to have been carried far enough, or because popular demands have become uncomfortably insistent, definite promises have been made of better living standards, which in Russia today means, broadly, a larger supply and a greater variety of foodstuffs in the towns, and more consumer goods, particularly in agricultural areas. The emphasis in manufacturing is being transferred from heavy to light industries, and a larger volume of consumer goods, and certain foodstuffs is being imported. Although it may be accepted that a serious attempt is being made to adjust Russian industry in the direction of larger production of consumer goods, there is plenty of scope for conjecture as to where the new policy will lead.

CURRENT imports of consumer goods may primarily be designed to fill an interregnum, while the change in the country's productive capacity is taking place, but there are some indications to the contrary. One of these is the number of new oil tankers with which the USSR is at present poorly supplied, under construction for Russia in various European countries. This suggests larger imports from other countries are contemplated, but there is nothing to indicate the size of the expansion. If the estimate that at present only one per cent of internal consumption in the USSR is met by imports from outside Eastern Europe is anywhere near correct, the impact of expansion of Russian foreign trade could be highly important. It was Russian sales of gold on the world's "unofficial" markets which finally eliminated the gold premium, and even more recently the platinum market of New York was shaken by reports of exceptionally large Russian offers of the metal. In one of the smaller markets for petroleum products, a British oil company was recently compelled to suspend imports because the market had been filled by Russian oil received under a mutual trade agreement. In spite of ideological differences, wide Russian commercial exchanges are generally held to be desirable, but trade expansion on any large scale would probably cause considerable disturbance to the world's markets.

# 'WEDGE-DRIVING' TACTICS

## BY MOLOTOV

### Playing On The Weak Chink In The Western Armour

Berlin, Jan. 27.

Mr Vyacheslav Molotov today began driving the wedge which he hopes will divide the Western powers in their attitude to a conference with China.

He suggested that the five-power conference he has proposed for the spring would have attractions for all three Western nations, laying stress on the role the meeting could play in settling the problem of Indo-China, where France is anxious to end her bitter struggle against the Communist rebels.

Indo-China is one of the chinks in the Western armour. The position of M. Georges Bidault, the French Foreign Minister, is such that it would be extremely difficult for him to face the National Assembly in Paris after rejecting an apparently reasonable proposal for consideration of Indo-China by the five nations.

The opposite is true for Mr John Foster Dulles, the American Secretary of State, if the conference has to discuss "international tension" in addition to Asiatic questions, as Mr Molotov insists. The Washington Administration is firmly committed to Congress to rejecting the five-power conference proposal in the terms proposed.

Mr Anthony Eden, whose Government is the only one which has recognised the Peking Government, stands somewhere between these two positions, but nearer the American. In the interests of maintaining Western solidarity, he must, therefore, be guided by the extent to which Mr Dulles is prepared to help M. Bidault.

Today, in what Mr Molotov clearly intended to be only the preliminary discussion of the proposal, the Western powers were able to resist with a firm and common argument. They pointed out that there was already machinery through which the problems raised by Mr Molotov could be solved. And the projected Korean political conference which, they said, Communist obstructionism was preventing, was the first body in which Communist China could prove its sincerity in wishing to settle outstanding questions.

According to the Russian spokesman, Mr Molotov told the Western Ministers he was confident the conference could reach agreement on his proposal after further discussion.

#### MUST WEAKEN

If that discussion leads to concessions by Mr Molotov on the agenda he proposes for the five-power meeting, perhaps eliminating those subjects the West finds most objectionable, it is bound to weaken the Western stand.

Earlier, the Western Ministers tried to pin down Mr Vyacheslav Molotov, to discussion of European problems while the Soviet Minister spoke at length on the Far East and international tension.

The Western Ministers again rejected Mr Molotov's appeal for a five-power conference with Communist China.

Mr Eden who was in the chair, suggested after the other Ministers had spoken, that as there had been a full round of discussion on the first item of the three-point agenda, introduced by Mr Molotov, the Ministers might like time to consider Mr Molotov's speech.

Mr Eden said he thought it best for the conference to deal with individual problems.

Mr Molotov said it would seem that the three Western powers all had some use for a five-power conference which

could play a mediating role in the interests of them all. Mr Dulles had shown an interest in a five-power meeting on Korea and Indo-China. M. Bidault had shown an interest in the subject of lessening international tension, and had spoken on Asian problems, so it would injure him too.

Mr Eden had put forward no objections which could not be overcome. From all this, Mr Molotov concluded, each of the four powers would further their interest by working out the terms of a five-power conference.

Mr Molotov spoke at length on the subject of trade, saying there was a market of 800,000,000 people in the Soviet Union, China and the Peoples Democracies in which great economic progress had been achieved in spite of the abnormal conditions to which their foreign trade had been subjected.

What has been built to cut off the trade of these countries, this was no way to case tension, Mr Molotov was quoted as saying.

#### QUOTES CHARTER

Molotov quoted the Charter of the United Nations and the 1945 Potsdam agreement in support of his plea for a five-power conference.

Communist China could not be excluded from the councils of the world. Not only was she one of the great powers, but she was also the only Asian power.

Mr Molotov said that the weight of China's 600,000,000 should be added to the 450,000,000 represented by the four powers at the conference table.

He claimed that Communist China was not responsible for blocking the progress on a Panmunjon discussions on a Korean political conference.

The American spokesman, commenting on Mr Molotov's speech, said it represented no change from the original proposal yesterday for a five power conference, though Mr Molotov had elaborated it.

## Molotov Wines & Dines With Eden

Berlin, Jan. 27.

Russian Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov made his first social visit to West Berlin tonight to dine with Mr Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary.

Host at the dinner was Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar, British High Commissioner in Germany, at whose Berlin residence Mr Eden is staying.

The Russians were asked what they would like to eat—normal diplomatic procedure—and they waved aside offers of caviar for "a typical English meal." German wines were served with each course.

Mr Molotov was accompanied by Mr Andrei Gromyko, a Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Jacob Malik, Ambassador to London, and Mr V. S. Semakovsky, High Commissioner in Germany. He also took with him an interpreter because he only speaks Russian, a language that Mr Eden does not know.

Since Madame Molotov is not in Berlin, her husband, tonight's dinner was confined to men. Dress was informal.

Fourteen people sat down round the solid oak dining room table of the High Commissioner's home.

It was believed that the conversation was political, but mainly of general character.

"It contained apparently every possible thing that anybody could desire—reduction of tension, armaments, trade, improvement of international relations and so on."

The spokesman added: "If we were to accept such a proposal we would, in fact, be accepting a position rejected at San Francisco when the Charter of the United Nations was drawn up—that the affairs of the world are best entrusted to the three, four or five big powers."

"Such a conference would have to be in permanent session. It would rival the United Nations."

"It seems that Mr Molotov is proposing another United Nations, with the membership confined to five."

The spokesman said Mr Dulles would be the first speaker tomorrow with Mr Molotov in the chair. He expected more would be said on the same item on the agenda, but he hoped the conference would get on to point two—Germany and European security—tomorrow.

SEVERAL OBJECTIONS The British spokesman was asked to comment on Mr Molotov's statement that Mr Eden had raised no objection to a five-power conference which could not be overcome.

The spokesman replied that in his speech Mr Eden had raised a number of objections. "I would suggest that you now ask Mr Molotov to show us how they can be overcome," the spokesman said.

Answering another question, the spokesman said he thought that discussion of item one would continue on Thursday, pointing out that Mr Molotov would be in the chair.

Mr Molotov had made no suggestions that discussions of items two and three—Germany and European security—would depend upon the conference's reaching agreement on item one.

The Soviet spokesman, at an East Berlin press conference, quoted Mr Molotov as saying at the end of his speech that he was sure a conference of the five Foreign Ministers could play a great mitigating role in solving questions of interest to the Foreign Ministers.

FOREIGN TRADE In the passage referring to foreign trade, the Russian spokesman quoted Mr Molotov as saying a French trade delegation was a British delegation in Moscow and a British delegation had arrived.

The Soviet Union also traded with India and would welcome trade with any country.

Mr Molotov said that the first group of questions of which he had spoken—military questions and the disarmament problem—could be discussed at a five-power conference.

He had dealt with political questions raised by his three colleagues in his speech today.

Mr Molotov said that Mr Dulles, in saying that the "five great powers" had no right to decide the fate of smaller countries, was "insulting to the 150 million people of the world."

He said that the "five great powers" had no right to decide the fate of smaller countries, was "insulting to the 150 million people of the world."

He said that the "five great powers" had no right to decide the fate of smaller countries, was "insulting to the 150 million people of the world."

He said that the "five great powers" had no right to decide the fate of smaller countries, was "insulting to the 150 million people of the world."

He said that the "five great powers" had no right to decide the fate of smaller countries, was "insulting to the 150 million people of the world."



## Sterling Payments Agreement

London, Jan. 27.

Britain and Japan are expected to sign a new sterling payments agreement in London on Friday afternoon, a usually reliable source said here tonight.

The signing of the agreement will follow seven weeks of private discussions here between British and Japanese delegates on the pattern of trade during 1954 between Japan and Britain, banker of the sterling area.

Mr Shunichi Matsumoto, Japan's Ambassador to Britain, will sign the new agreement on behalf of his country, while Mr Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, will sign for Britain.

Mr Lloyd will be signing in place of Mr Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, who is now attending the Foreign Ministers' conference in Berlin. The Anglo-Japanese payments talks began here on December 3 and are mainly concerned with reviewing the 1951 sterling payments agreement between the two countries.

#### JAPANESE PROPOSAL

The 1951 pact, after three extensions, is now due to expire at the end of this month.

The Japanese delegation was understood to have suggested earlier in the talks that 1954 trade between Britain and Japan should be estimated at about £210,000,000 each way.

It was not known here tonight what overall trading estimate has been agreed on.

Some officials of both sides held a meeting at the Treasury today and were believed to have put finishing touches to the new agreement.

The Japanese delegation to the conference here is led by Mr Koichiro Asakura, retiring Minister in London.

He will shortly fly to Tokyo to become Director of the Overseas Trade Section of the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

Mr Asakura will be exchanging posts with Mr T. Oda, who is expected here next month—China Mail Special.

## Soviet Jet Fighter Crashes

Helsinki, Jan. 27.

A Soviet jet fighter crashed in Finnish territory during the night of Monday and Tuesday, it was learned here tonight.

The plane crashed twenty kilometres north of the Finnish side of the border in the Lake Saima region.

The pilot, who escaped by parachute, was at present in the custody of the Finnish police.

## Must Take His Punishment

Middlesborough, Jan. 27.

British justice, which softened long enough to let a young merchant seaman marry the Arab slave girl he smuggled into the country, hardened again today and packed the seaman off to prison.

The Middlesborough Quarter Sessions Court denied seaman Tommy Flynn's appeal against a three-month sentence for helping his 17-year-old bride, Kawahkih, enter the country illegally. But the Court later, quashed a two-month sentence against Kawahkih, telling her: "I am satisfied you did not know English law."

Kawahkih sobbed bitterly, however, as Flynn was led off to prison.

"I want to go to prison with Tommy," she cried. "I do not want to be parted with him."

But Kawahkih, whom Flynn spirited out of a coffee house in Basrah last autumn, and smuggled to England, dressed as a boy, will have to stay with Flynn's relatives until he has served his sentence—United Press.

Bus Kawahkih, whom Flynn spirited out of a coffee house in Basrah last autumn, and smuggled to England, dressed as a boy, will have to stay with Flynn's relatives until he has served his sentence—United Press.

Bus Kawahkih, whom Flynn spirited out of a coffee house in Basrah last autumn, and smuggled to England, dressed as a boy, will have to stay with Flynn's relatives until he has served his sentence—United Press.

Bus Kawahkih, whom Flynn spirited out of a coffee house in Basrah last autumn, and smuggled to England, dressed as a boy, will have to stay with Flynn's relatives until he has served his sentence—United Press.

Bus Kawahkih, whom Flynn spirited out of a coffee house in Basrah last autumn, and smuggled to England, dressed as a boy, will have to stay with Flynn's relatives until he has served his sentence—United Press.

Bus Kawahkih, whom Flynn spirited out of a coffee house in Basrah last autumn, and smuggled to England, dressed as a boy, will have to stay with Flynn's relatives until he has served his sentence—United Press.

Bus Kawahkih, whom Flynn spirited out of a coffee house in Basrah last autumn, and smuggled to England, dressed as a boy, will have to stay with Flynn's relatives until he has served his sentence—United Press.

Bus Kawahkih, whom Flynn spirited out of a coffee house in Basrah last autumn, and smuggled to England, dressed as a boy, will have to stay with Flynn's relatives until he has served his sentence—United Press.

## Atom Sub Launched

## H-Bomb Unable To Destroy The Earth

London, Jan. 28.

Professor Robert Frisch, pioneer British atomic scientist, said in a lecture here last night that if a hydrogen bomb were exploded near a large amount of cobalt (a metallic mineral), deadly particles might be spread round the world.

"But there would be no purpose in that because it would affect friend and foe alike," he added.

The Vienna-born professor, now a naturalised Briton, has worked on atomic research in several countries, including the original Los Alamos project in the United States.

He was head of the Nuclear Physics Department at Harwell, Britain's atomic research centre, in 1948 and is now Jacksonian Professor of Natural Philosophy at Cambridge University.

Lecturing on "atomic weapons," he said he had not worked recently on atomic bombs, but he thought a hydrogen bomb was not capable of destroying the earth.

It was 1,000 times more powerful than an atomic bomb—and could wreak severe damage within a 20-mile radius—but it could not touch off an earth-destroying chain reaction, he said.

No man-made power—not even the hydrogen bomb—was capable of producing sufficient heat to cause fusion of basic substances such as the earth, Professor Frisch declared.

In comparison to natural releases of energy, even atomic and hydrogen bombs were quite small.

"The energy which a thunderstorm releases is about the same as that of an atom bomb, and an earthquake—or a hurricane—is a billion times greater," he declared.

The great advantage of a hydrogen bomb was its safety—it would never go off unless detonated by an atomic bomb.—Reuter.

## Callous Driver

Brussels, Jan. 27.

A young Brussels driver, who killed a woman pedestrian and seriously injured three passengers, jumped out of his car after the accident and sauntered off for a drink, police reported here.

The police said the man, Marius Coppin, disappeared after drinking a glass of mineral water in a cafe and had not yet been found.

They alleged that the accident occurred when the car was being driven at over 60 miles an hour through the centre of Brussels.—Reuter.

## PAN AMERICAN OFFERS SPECIAL EMIGRANT FARES



TO:	Special One-Way Fares	You Save
SAN FRANCISCO or LOS ANGELES	\$ 500.00	\$228.00
NEW YORK	599.00	229.00
PANAMA	695.00	223.00
LIMA	854.00	222.00
RIO DE JANEIRO	975.00	213.00
BUENOS AIRES	1025.00	212.00

Fly Pan American "Santo" Clipper, direct to San Francisco and Los Angeles. Best onward connections. Fast service from Los Angeles and Miami to Central and South America. Call your travel agent or Pan American for other cities and fares.

Alexandra House, Phone 5701, Hong Kong  
Peninsula Hotel, Phone 8784, Kowloon

**PAA PAN AMERICAN**  
WORLD'S MOST EXPERIENCED



**KING'S PRINCESS**AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20  
& 9.30 P.M.

★ COMMENCING TO-DAY ★

ACTION! EXCITEMENT!  
COMEDY! THRILLS!**CAPITOL LIBERTY**

Tel: 7351 THE HOME OF THE PICTURE TEL: 5033

CAPITOL TOWN BOOKING OFFICE:

Wing Hong Firm, Hong Kong Hotel, Queen's Road, C.

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 &amp; 9.30 P.M.

ON PANORAMIC SCREEN

Jean SIMMONS has won the year's best actress for her appearances in "YOUNG BESS" and THIS PICTURE

**EMPIRE THEATRE**

KING'S ROAD AIR-CONDITIONED TEL: 5031

★ FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY ★

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 &amp; 9.30 P.M.

**EMPIRE MAJESTIC**

COMMENCING TO-MORROW

**園戲馬大珠賽國德**

For the convenience of Kowloon patrons this circus is specially performing

at the

PRINCE'S THEATRE

Mongkok, Kowloon

SHOWING TO-DAY

Shows Daily: 7.30 &amp; 9.30 P.M.

**CIRCUS BUSCH BERLIN**

A special feature of the Circus Busch will be the performance of the

German Circus Busch, which will be the first to appear in Hong Kong

on the 15th January, for the first time in the new year programme!

**Another Obstacle To German Unity WEST WANTS THE ODER-NEISSE**

Berlin, Jan 27.

The greatest single obstacle to East-West agreement on Germany will be the disposition of the 40,000 square miles of former German territory east of the Oder-Neisse line given to Poland in 1945 as compensation for the eastern provinces Russia wrested from her six years earlier, observers here believe.

Russia, Communist Poland and the Soviet puppet East German Government insist the Oder-Neisse line is a "permanent frontier of peace," and their position is supported by a rather sizable group of French politicians.

However, the West German Government, and the Governments of France, Britain and the United States hold that the Oder-Neisse line was only a temporary administrative arrangement. The permanent German-Polish demarcation line, these four Governments insist, will be drawn as part of the peace treaty settlement with a re-united Germany.

The Western case is based on the final, agreed text of the Potsdam Agreement, signed in Berlin by Stalin, Truman and Acheson on August 2, 1945.

Big Three discussion of the German-Polish frontier question began at the Potsdam conference of 1945. Stalin said he had no intention of returning to Poland the territories Russia had wrested from her in the 1939 Soviet-Nazi squeeze play on that nation.

He suggested that the Poles be compensated by advancing their western frontier 100 miles west of its location before the 1939 German invasion. Churchill said he had no objection to Poland moving as far west as the Oder River. He and Stalin crunched over some maps on which each pencilled his ideas of the future western Polish frontier, and soon agreed on what Sir Winston felt was a "fair deal."

Sir Winston took it upon himself to get the approval of the Polish exile Government in London.

But the chief difference was this: that Sir Winston wanted those former German territories given to a democratic Poland, while Stalin wanted them given to a Communist Poland. Stalin won.

Stalin also won on another key point. At Potsdam, Roosevelt had suggested that if a transfer of the German population from the Oder-Neisse territories was necessary, it should be done on a voluntary basis, and Stalin approved this idea.

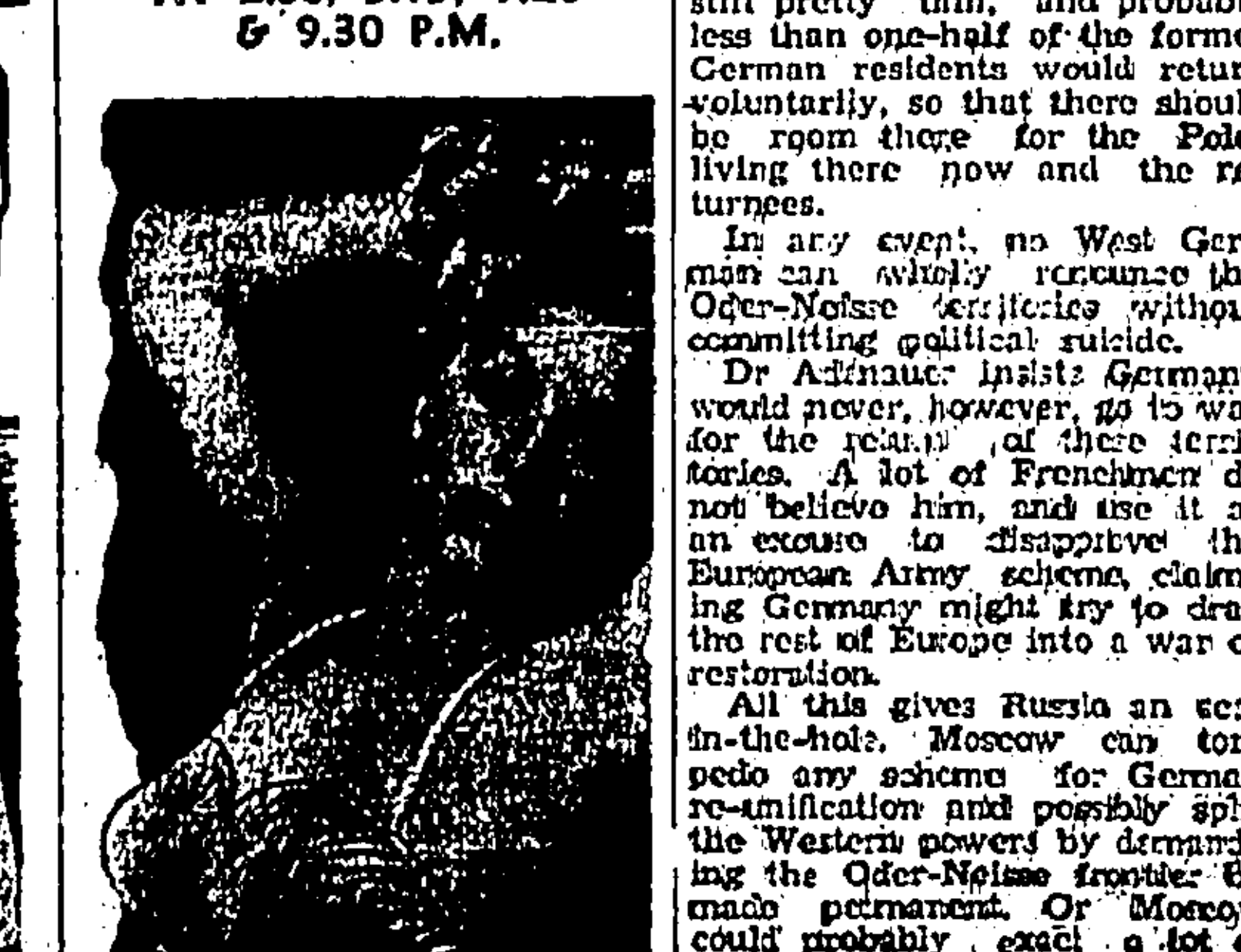
But at Potsdam two and a half years later, the Big Three scrapped the "voluntary" transfer idea, and decided that all Germans should be expelled.

**MAJESTIC**

AIR-CONDITIONED

TO-DAY ONLY

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 &amp; 9.30 P.M.

**ANGEL ON THE AMAZON**

STARRING VERA RALSTON

DAVID BRIAN

SCOTT BRADY

in  
**GOLDEN COLOR**

TO-MORROW

"SON OF BELLE STARR"

in Colour

**No Successor Found For Guillaume In French Morocco**

Paris, Jan. 27.

Premier Joseph Laniel conferred today with President Rene Coty on Franco-Spanish tensions over Morocco but it was reported that no decision was reached on a replacement for General Augustin Guillaume, France's Resident-General in the protectorate.

Government sources said it had been agreed that any dealings with Madrid following last week's repudiation of the re-igning Spanish authority by Spanish Zone notables would be kept within normal diplomatic channels. It still awaits Spain's reply to a note protesting Moroccan developments.

M. Coty faced with his first major trouble in office, was said to express hopes that the incident can be played down as much as possible. France wanted to avoid a new crisis in Morocco while its attention was on the Berlin talks, the European Army and pressing economic issues.

General Guillaume's replacement was the object of discussion between political groups and within the Government.

THE "NEW LOOK"  
The aim is to find a successor who can rally the widest support, at home and simultaneously start giving the Moroccan nationalist and Liberal parties a social "new look" promised last Summer but never seriously applied yet.

No official statement has yet been made about Gen. Guillaume's replacement. But ever since side criticism among middle-class and Liberal parties started last Summer over his brusque act in deposing the nationalist Sultan, it has been generally recognized on the official level that he was on the way out.

His replacement was delayed so it would not be seized upon as a victory by the Moroccan nationalists, who accuse him of representing an out-dated colonialism and mounting a Police terrorism in the protectorate.

Last week's new crisis brought the issue to the front again.—United Press.

**Randall To Be Special Adviser**

Washington, Jan. 27.

President Eisenhower said at his Press conference today that Clarence Randall, the American businessman, who presided over the preparation of an important report by the United States External Policy Commission would remain at the White House as special adviser.

Mr. Eisenhower indicated that the Randall report was sent for analysis to all American government agencies and would serve as a basis for a recommendation on the external economic policy which the White House will send to Congress.—France Press.

**Japs Oppose US Bands**

Tokyo Jan. 27.

Japanese musicians have decided to oppose imported American bands and singers.

"We Japanese musicians of jazz and Latin-American music, due to the mere cultural ground of our technical inferiority, have been menaced in everyday life by foreign musicians coming over from abroad to work here, whose outrageous wages we can stand no longer," they stated.

"To mitigate economic damage we have risen in the name of Japan Federation of Musicians against their hardness and inhumanity." — China Mail Special.

**British Reply To India On UN Talks On Korea**

London, Jan. 27.

Well-informed sources said tonight the British reply to the Indian request for convening the United Nations General Assembly to discuss the Korean issue would be sent to Sir Gladwyn Jebb, British delegate at the United Nations, tonight.

These sources said that the reply would be handed over to the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, it would be made public tomorrow night.

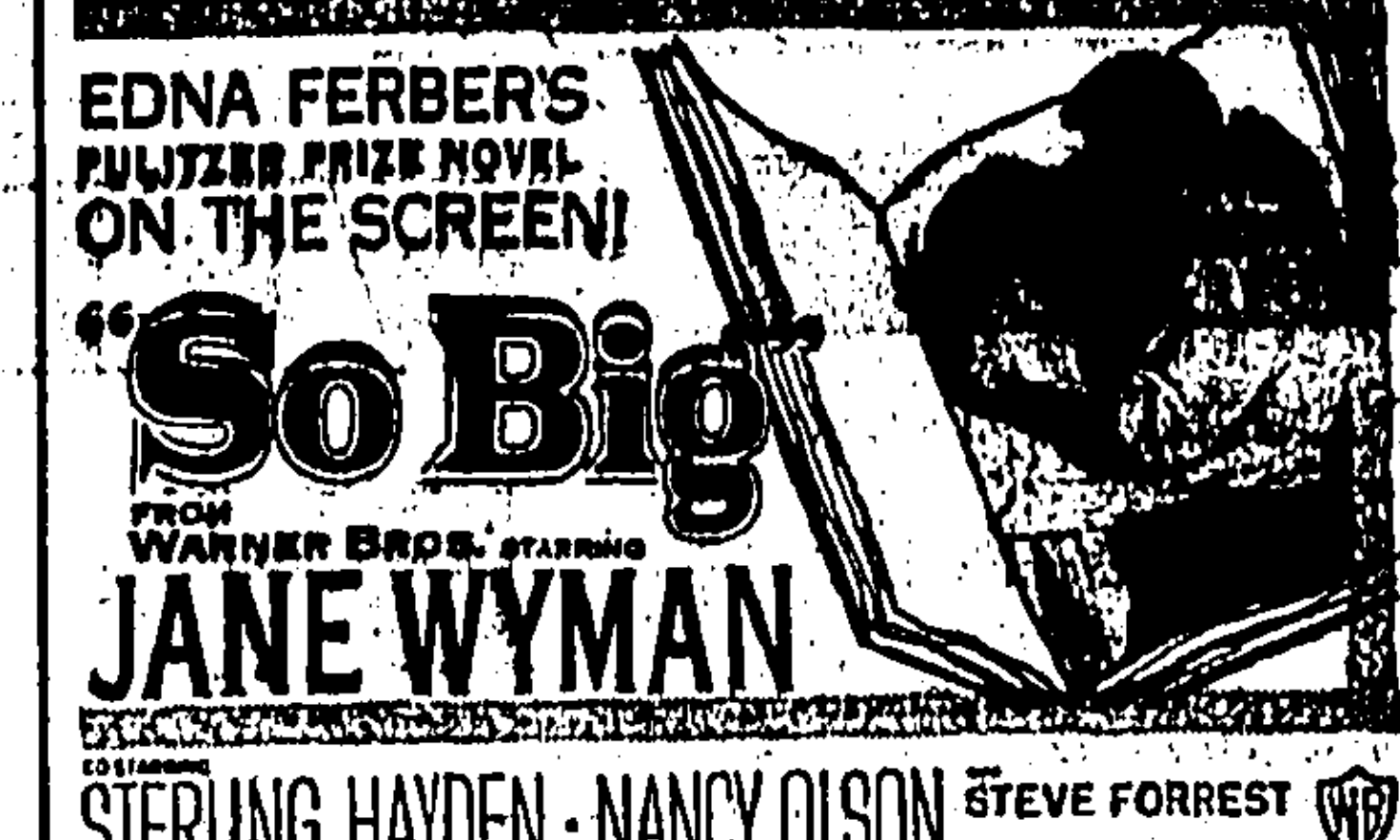
It was understood that Britain would not reject the Indian request but would propose to adjourn the United Nations meeting to a later date. The setting of the date would depend upon developments in Panmunjom.

The Yugoslav Government has agreed to the Indian proposal to convene a special session of the United Nations General Assembly on February 9. Repetition of the session would be necessary to ensure the convening of the session.

The score is now 18 for and three countries against the meeting. The deadline for replies is January 29.—France Press and Reuters.

**QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA**

HELD OVER—TO-DAY ONLY

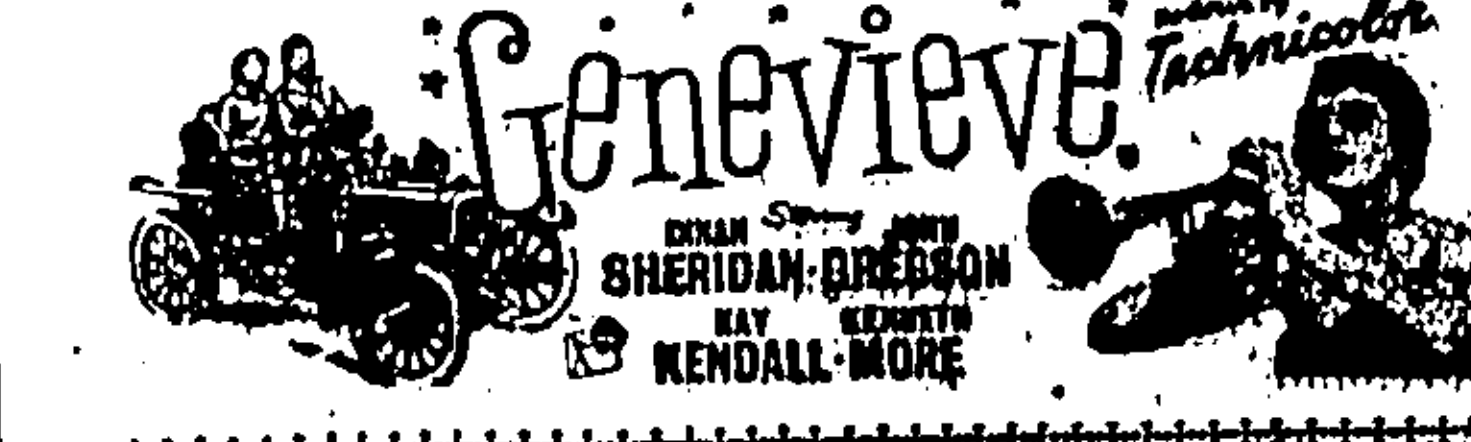


OPENS  
TO-MORROW! "A LION IN THE STREETS"  
In Technicolor

**LEE Theatre GREAT WORLD**

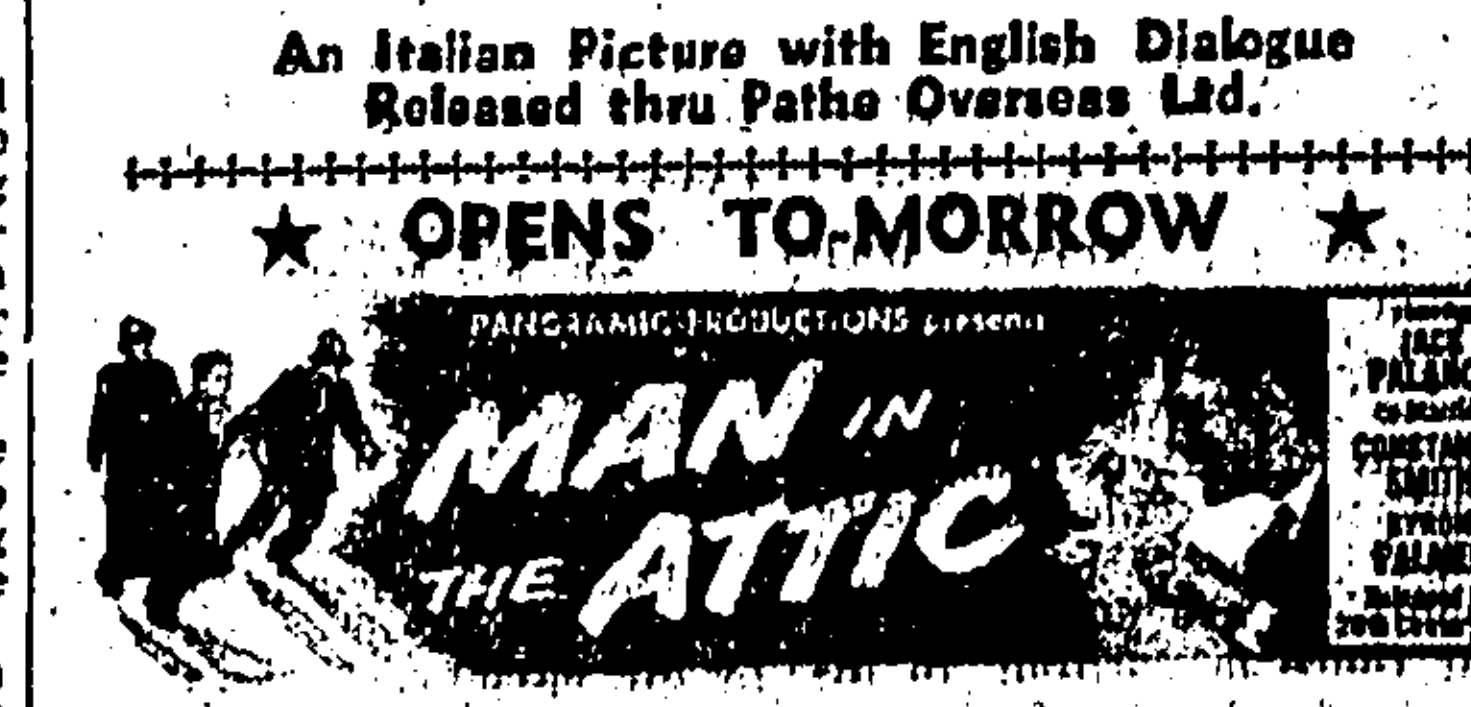
By Request—TO-DAY ONLY

One of the year's best comedies



ROXU & BROADWAY  
FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY  
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

Thrilling and Suspense-Packed!  
A Story of Love, of Hate and Despair!



TO-DAY ONLY  
**Cathay**  
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

HEATING AND COOLING SYSTEM!  
ARTHUR RANK Presents  
THE BEST MUSICAL PICTURE OF ALL TIME!

STEWART GRANGER "THE MAGIC BOW"  
JEAN KENT in

TO-MORROW ONE DAY ONLY  
VIVIEN "ANNA KARENINA"  
LEIGH is





# MORE U.S. AID EXPECTED FOR INDO-CHINA

## B-26 Light Bombers But No Troops

Washington, Jan. 27.

America is expected to send more B-26 light bombers to Indo-China to help French Union forces, according to reliable sources. The aircraft would require American civilian maintenance personnel at bases well behind the front.

A well-known newspaper columnist said there was no truth in the report that the French had asked the U.S. Government to send troops to Indo-China.

The columnist said the "main-tenance personnel" would be air mechanics from the United States Air Force in the Far East. The French Embassy said the French Government had made no request for United States troops.

## Turkish Party HQ Closed; Leaders Gaoled

Ankara, Jan. 27. The Ankara Peace Tribunal today decided to close the headquarters of Turkey's third party—the Nation Party—and sentenced nine of its leaders to one day in prison.

The decision was taken after a four-month trial and based on the Tribunal's conviction that the party had ill-used religion for political purposes.

Although the party may appeal its decision, it is now certain that this conservative body, which was suspended last July and which claimed more than 1,000,000 members, will not be allowed to participate in the legislative elections which are to take place on May 2.

Thus, only two parties will remain face to face, the Democratic and the People's Parties, which both claim their support for Kemal Ataturk's ideas.

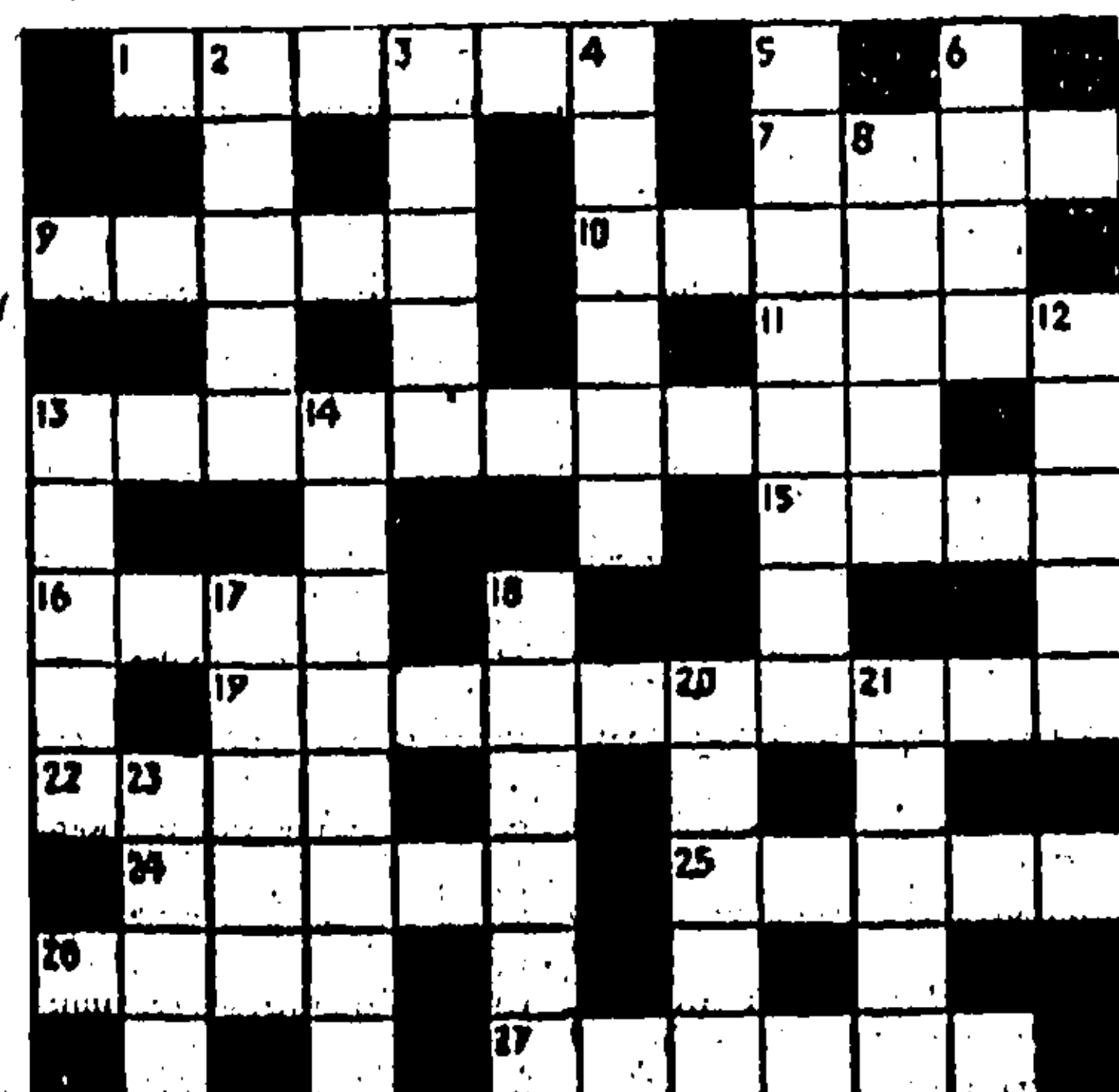
## Nehru Speaks On Education Of Indian Women

Hyderabad, India, Jan. 27. Mr. Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, said today improvements in women's education were essential for national progress.

It is most of the women, who constitute nearly half the population, remained uneducated the country could not hope to go ahead but might on the contrary slip back, he added.

Women controlled a nation's progress backwardness. Children grew up under their care and they had more influence than anyone else.

## A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS.**
- Utter dismay (8).
  - Fail to include (4).
  - Blaze (5).
  - Mule (6).
  - Walk (4).
  - Spotless (10).
  - Operative song (4).
  - Faithful (4).
  - Determination (10).
  - Potential (4).
  - Dwell (6).
  - Trust (7).
  - Blow (displeasure) (4).
  - Contender for soup (6).
- DOWN.**
- Drug (5).
  - Souvenir (5).
  - Disarrange (6).
  - True (8).
  - Sure (4).
  - Measuring device (6).
  - Unadorned (5).
  - Outcome (5).
  - Star (8).
  - Copies (5).
  - Above-board (6).
  - Express (5).
  - Fire burning on hearth (5).
  - Principal (4).

**YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD:** Across: 1. Smash; 2. Overdo; 3. Edits; 4. Chic; 5. Spotted; 6. Flute; 7. Area; 8. Asia; 9. Elude; 10. Drowning; 11. Bait; 12. Vile; 13. Senior; 14. Unity; 15. Breeze; 16. Defers; 17. Honored; 18. Spelling; 19. Ends; 20. Moderate; 21. Seize; 22. Special; 23. Chairman; 24. Sum; 25. Treatise; 26. Dancer; 27. Range; 28. Page.

## Two Colourful Visitors From Bhutan



His Highness, the Maharaja of Bhutan and his young wife the Maharani are greeted by Indian Prime Minister Pandit Nehru as they arrive at New Delhi on an official visit.

## Western Germany Will Be Allowed To Have A "Home Guard" Under E.D.C.

Brussels, Jan. 27.

### A Night With The Bullfrogs

Brisbane, Jan. 27. Bullfrogs held a greater interest for six-year-old Allan Noel Harman than the fact that he was lost and that 400 men were searching the wild D'Aguilar ranges near here for him.

The boy was found 50 hours later crouched under a bush scratched from head to toe and hungry and thirsty. But apart from that he was none the worse for his experience. Since he was missed from his aunt's home at Mount Mee, Allan had wandered hatless and shoeless for more than four and a half miles. He spent most of his time playing with bullfrogs.

## Charged With Spying For Czechoslovakia

Munich, Jan. 27. Five women and three men were charged today with spying for Czechoslovakia. They are said to have passed to the Czechoslovak intelligence information about Czech refugees in Germany, about billets and staffing of American intelligence officers and about Bavarian frontier control.

The charge sheet said that for each job, the alleged spies received payment of between 40 and 300 West German marks. Betty Wagenknecht, 30, one of the accused, is said to have received a total of 1,650 marks (about £130).

## Pakistan's View Of Sydney Finance Talks

Karachi, Jan. 27. The Commonwealth finance ministers' conference in Sydney had shown there were "good grounds for confidence," the Pakistan Finance Minister, Mr. Chaudhri Mohammed Ali, said on his return tonight.

From Pakistan's point of view, the most important results of the conference were the recognition of:

- The need for developing the resources of each country as rapidly as possible.
- The desirability of expanding trade.
- The need for keeping a watch on commodity prices and taking measures to ensure their stability.

The Minister declined to comment on the recently issued report of the Randall Commission, outlining a new economic foreign policy for the United States.

## Iran Orders Expulsion Of 2 French Journalists

Tehran, Jan. 27. Police today told Gaston Fournier, Agence France Presse correspondent in Tehran for two years, that he and his wife, Eva, who represents the French newspaper, Le Monde, would be expelled from Persia.

A French Embassy official said tonight the French Ambassador, M. Francois Coulet, had obtained an extension of the 48 hours expulsion order on the grounds of M. Fournier's ill health—an attack of bronchitis.

Earlier, the Ambassador had called on the Persian Foreign Minister, Mr. Abdolkarim Entesami, to discuss the case.

The Embassy spokesman said the Ambassador was awaiting instructions before seeking a withdrawal of the order or a further extension.

Persian officials accused M. Fournier of spying that people had been killed in an election clash between police and demonstrators in Abadan.

## Israel's Move To Get Back Seized Passengers

Montreal, Jan. 27. The International Civil Aviation Organisation was asked today to help obtain the release of three Israeli citizens, including two women, who were seized by the Police when a British plane made an emergency landing in Baghdad on January 3.

Mr. Michael S. Comay, Israel's Minister to Canada, made the request in a letter to Dr. Edward Weir, President of ICAO, written on instructions from his Government. He said that a parallel request had been made to the United Nations.

Mr. Comay said that the plane was forced to land in Iraq on a flight from Cyprus to Tehran, Iran.—United Press.

## AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPER SAYS:

## USA Is Committing "A Blunder" By Asking Japs To New Guinea

The American authorities showed themselves "singularly insensitive" to Australian feelings in asking the Australian Government to accept the inclusion of Japanese technicians in an expedition to survey islands in the New Guinea and New Britain area, the Sydney Morning Herald said today in an editorial.

The newspaper said bitter memories were slowly fading, but we who suffered so much 12 years ago and are not altogether devoid of fears of the future cannot be expected to embrace the Japanese as potential allies with the readiness that the older and powerful United States has shown.

"Especially so," the Australian newspaper says, "in view of the fact that the Japanese are well known to be a people who are always ready to turn on their backs." It said that the Japanese had been "very well to talk about friendship and security," but that they were "well known to be a people who are always ready to turn on their backs." It said that the Japanese had been "very well to talk about friendship and security," but that they were "well known to be a people who are always ready to turn on their backs."

## 33 UK Businessmen In Moscow For Trade Talks

Moscow, Jan. 27.

A group of 33 British businessmen arrived here tonight in two planes from Helsinki to begin a series of separate trade talks with the Russians. It was the biggest trade group believed ever to have visited the Soviet Union.

A big group of Soviet trade officials travelled out to Untukovo airport, 30 kilometres (nearly 20 miles) from the city, to meet them.

Mr J. B. Scott, sales director of Crompton Parkinson Limited, manufacturing electrical engineers in London, is leader of the privately-sponsored group. He said the prospects for increased British trade with the Soviet Union were "hopeful."

President of the Soviet Chamber of Trade, Mikhail Nesterov, and 12 Chamber of Trade and Ministry of Foreign Trade officials met the British group.

It was the sort of greeting very distinguished visitors receive in Moscow.

The businessmen travelled as a group because this was the easiest method, but said they would now split up to explore the possibilities "in their respective fields of trade."

The group represents British's major industries, including shipbuilding, motor cars, electrical equipment, machine tools, diesel engines, cables, crane-handling equipment, wood-working machinery, packaging machinery and food machinery.

Mr Scott said: "We are here at the invitation of the Soviet Chamber of Trade for talks on various fields. Some of us are already working on contracts under negotiation. But they are Russians while others will explore the possibilities of trade."

**STAY TWO WEEKS**

"We have paid our own fares and expenses and though we have come together, we will now go our separate ways."

Mr Scott said the group represented 26 British companies and would stay about two weeks.

Several of the businessmen were working on enquiries that had received from the Russians, while others had come for a "look see."

The arrival of tonight's group brings the total number of British businessmen now in Moscow to 12. The others include 12 textile machine makers from Yorkshire and Lancashire, a group of four from a Lowestoft shipbuilding company, two London oil merchants and a London bookseller.

The possibility of Britain's increasing her trade with the Soviet Union has recently been given big prominence in the Soviet press, where Soviet analysts have stressed that British businessmen are turning in the direction of the Soviet Union and the people's democracy.

They are clearly keen to see an American economic recession.

## Thimayya Rejects US Request For 17 Chinese POWs

London, Jan. 27. The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission today rejected an American request that the 17 Chinese and Korean prisoners of war, alleged to have committed murder, be released and repatriated, the New China (Communist) News Agency reported.

General Thimayya, Indian Chairman of the Commission, said in a letter to the United States Command that the release would amount to a "total denial of justice," the Agency stated in a despatch from Kaesong, in the Korean demilitarized zone.

The despatch said General Thimayya had asked the American Command to send its witnesses and defence counsels so that the trial could be continued.

## Difference Between Ike's Policy And The New Deal

Washington, Jan. 27.

President Eisenhower said today the policy of reducing expenses contained in the draft budget recently submitted to Congress marked the fundamental difference between the political philosophy of his administration and that known as the New Deal under the previous Democratic Administration.

He was answering criticism that the policy of the Eisenhower Administration was but a continuation of the New Deal, which had been done since 1933 had been detrimental to the United States.

Mr. Eisenhower emphasized the principle that the relationship between individuals and the Government is the key to the problem of the American economy. He said that the New Deal was a "policy of government expansion" and that the Eisenhower Administration was a "policy of government reduction."



## ★ DON IDDON'S DIARY ★

### Friendship And Thanks

### The Best Payment

New York, Tuesday. **SIR HARRY BRITAIN**, who has done as much as anyone to keep the United Kingdom and the United States good friends, called on me the other day.

"Don't worry 'oo much about Anglo-American relations," he said. "The main stream flows on smoothly. There may be a few ripples, even rapid, but they don't affect the main stream."

Sir Harry, who is 80, founded the "Palmers" Club, and his list of achievements on both sides of the Atlantic occupies 9th place in Who's Who, so he should know what he is talking about.

I have received many letters from Anglo-American relations from readers since I wrote about anti-American feeling and mentioned that the United States had sent 40,000,000 dollars in aid abroad since the war.

I am replying to the correspondents individually, so I won't enter the debate, but I feel it utterly wrong to think that America has poured out so much money purely out of self-interest to protect herself or to prevent a depression.

#### Generosity

ONE of the mainstays of this unprecedented financial aid is the desire to help others not so fortunate.

It is more generosity than power politics. And it is continuing, despite the difficulties here and the somewhat grudging gratitude abroad.

The headlines here read: "New U.S. Aid to Bolster R.A.F. 250,000,000-dollar grants to Britain would provide new fighter squadrons to back NATO."

Last week it was announced we were going to get American beef free. Next week there will be some other gift. All that most people here want in return are friendship and thanks.

It is a pity that President Eisenhower has so much on his hands at the moment that he cannot devote more time to help make the partnership warmer.

General Eisenhower is in the middle of a grave constitutional battle, "the most momentous," the New York Times calls it, since Mr. Roosevelt's proposal to pack the Supreme Court.

The battle has been joined over a resolution known as the Bricker amendment, after its author Senator John Bricker, a

Right-Wing Republican from Ohio.

Senator Bricker wants to put paralyzing restrictions on the President's treaty-making power. He wants Congress to have that power instead.

#### Fighting back

**EISENHOWER** is fighting back with all the vigour, even anger, at his command. He is staking his leadership on defeating the Bricker amendment, which is backed by isolationists and diehards and some "moderates."

Some of the literature with which the Bricker forces are flooding the mails says: "Wake up, Americans. Get the U.S.A. out of the United Nations. Get the United Nations out of the U.S.A. Pass the Bricker amendment!"

The Brickers of the U.S. are considered at President Eisenhower. They claim he has embraced the policies of Roosevelt, Truman, and the New Deal.

New Yorkers are catching up with the duel rather belatedly. This city has been swamped with snow. For two days schools in many suburbs were shut down, traffic in Manhattan was cut to a trickle, trains ran late or not at all, and hundreds of thousands could not or did not go to work.

We have dug ourselves out now, but huge mounds of dirty snow still litter the streets and pavements. I thought the new mayor, Robert Wagner, might have done a better job in cleaning up the mess.

My neighbour said to me: "If New York is ever bombed, I hope we shall clear up the debris and get things moving more quickly than we have done this week. Ten inches of snow should not be able to cripple the city like this."

Theatres and cinemas suffered badly from the storm. They were hurt in their most vulnerable spot—the box office.

The London importation, "The Starcross Story," closed after only one performance. The star, Mary Astor, was in tears. "South Pacific" also has ended, but what a record! It ran for four years and nine months—1,925 performances. Only one musical, "Oklahoma," has run longer on Broadway.

America's biggest television star, Arthur Godfrey, is in trouble again—this time for "buzzing" an airport tower in a fit of pique after being refused permission to use his favourite runway. What has happened to Godfrey's "humility"?

#### 'A dream'

**HERMIONE GINGOLD**, one of Broadway's toast, says: "Success in a new country. It's a dream of delight, and every one said I was mad to come." Miss Gingold's habit of smoking small cigars is fascinating New Yorkers.

Sir Cedric Hardwicke has chosen to star in Charles Morgan's "The Burning Glass." He deserves a good vehicle.

Jean Simmons' contract is being sold again. Her talents have been largely wasted by Hollywood.

#### SAM WHITE'S PARIS LETTER

### Elopement Brings Patinos Together

Paris. **THE** Patino-Goldsmith elopement has brought about an apparent reconciliation between Senator Antenor Patino and his wife.

Until the last few days the two had not spoken to each other in ten years. Over this period they have fought a series of bitterly contested maintenance suits in Paris and New York.

Only two months ago Mme. Patino's hotel suite was raided and her valuables seized in accordance with a successful claim made by her husband. Now both have travelled from Paris to Edinburgh together united in their opposition to their daughter's marriage.

Why this bitter opposition? The reason was stated four months ago in the course of a interview between multi-millionaire Patino and 20-year-old James Goldsmith.

Said Patino: "You must understand that we come from a very old Catholic family." Replied Goldsmith: "That's perfect. I come from a very old Jewish family."

Under her grandfather's will daughter Isabel will inherit a fortune of two million pounds, but she will not be able to inherit under Bolivian law any part of the bulk of the Patino fortune estimated at £77 million if she marries against her father's wishes.

Isabel is a witty, cultured girl (she speaks six languages), whose life was one of strict surveillance and constant chaperoning. In eloping she has emulated her eldest sister Christina—now

married to the Prince of Beauvau-Craon—who once eloped unsuccessfully in Spain.

#### HOMES IN FRANCE

WITH the death of Lord Norwich two little-known facts concerning his two homes in France have been revealed. One is that his Chantilly house was a virtual gift to him from the French Government. The house had previously been leased under the same terms to a former U.S. Ambassador in France, the late Mr. William Bullitt. The terms—a purely nominal rent.

His flat on the Left Bank was willed to him by the late Benjamin Guinness, the international banker.

#### QUOTES

**A PARIS** newspaper: The Englishwoman's ideal male is a rugby-playing clergyman. Playwright Marcel Aymé: Franchises is the love of love and friendship. It doesn't clear away misunderstandings—it only makes them worse.

#### WHAT THEY ASK

**CANDIDATES** for senior French civil service posts are being subjected to a questionnaire. Sample questions: Do detective stories exist in China? What differences are there between the fashionable and the habitual and the customary? What difference is there between an intellectual nation and an artistic one?

Why did Hitler encourage pornography? Replied one candidate to the last question: "To encourage the birth rate." The answer foreseen by the examiners was: "To undermine religion."



"Now you're home—you'll be pleased to know that while you've been celebrating your new-found wealth we've had the burglars in."

London Express Service

## Communist Setbacks

### In The Past Year

By Walter Kolarz

**A**T the end of 1953 Soviet and satellite Communism found themselves politically and ideologically in a position far inferior to that which they occupied 12 months ago. In fact, from the Communist point of view, the year took a course contrary to all planning.

What the Kremlin had originally in store for Russia and the small Soviet-controlled countries of Eastern Europe is no mystery. At the 19th Soviet Party Congress in October 1952, and in the Slansky trial of December of the same year, the Communists laid their cards on the table. The Soviet Politburo and its agencies all over Eastern Europe were determined to consolidate the Soviet empire and to forestall all eventualities against that achievement, including the possible death of the Soviet dictator.

This was to be done in various ways: by the tightening up of party discipline, by putting the final touches to the ideological fabric of Marxist-Stalinist dogmatism—to be achieved in part by Stalin's famous essay on economic theory—and last, but not least, by the violent elimination of all potential opposition.

#### Doctors' Plot

The first few weeks of 1953 left no one in any doubt that the Soviet regime was determined to revive the atmosphere of 1937, the year of the "big purge." Early in January the Soviet press broke the fantastic news of the so-called "doctors' plot," in which they were said to have conspired against the lives of leading Soviet personalities. This was soon followed by the discovery of other minor "plots" all over Russia. The whole press, from the Soviet Army organ to the journal of the Soviet schoolboys, in language bordering on hysteria, called for "vigilance" and a "merciless fight against remnants of the class enemy."

This campaign was repeated throughout the satellite States, where active preparations were being made for a series of trials on the Slansky pattern.

The new wave of terror, however, was interrupted by Stalin's death. The world realised at once that this was the end of a period and not merely the death of a man, although those who expected instantaneous changes were disappointed at least for the time being. No Soviet Army garrison refused allegiance to the new leaders, and no satellite government tried to exploit the situation or

to re-establish its independence from the empire Stalin had built.

Power was divided between the men who, for many years, had been Stalin's closest collaborators. Nor were the minor appointments of the new regime in any way sensational, except for Marshal Zhukov's return from semi-banishment.

But even in the first few weeks two significant and surprising things happened. Almost immediately after the announcement of Stalin's death his successors threw overboard a large number of State institutions and government offices which the dictator had created—showing, symbolically, how little stability the Stalinist era had really achieved.

#### Second Element

The second new element in Soviet policy was a series of concessions to the Russian people, calculated to enhance the popularity of the successors. The first major amnesty for many years was proclaimed. The wrongly imprisoned doctors were released. And, in the various republics, various wrongs were righted and unpopular provincial bosses, Malenkov in the Ukraine and Mgeadze in Georgia—lost their jobs.

But not until July 1953 was the world able to assess the real extent of the internal upheaval which Stalin's death had caused. Beria was arrested, and the new triumvirate in the Kremlin came to an end. As chief of the gigantic Soviet police apparatus, Beria was nearly all-powerful, and it is still a mystery how he was so easily made harmless. It seems, however, that he had little support outside two narrow categories of party members: namely officials of the MVD and leading party cadres in Transcaucasia.

Very understandably, Malenkov and his associate turned their attention to clearing out these nests of Beria's supporters, and this task filled the entire second half of 1953.

The anti-Beria purge put an end to the excessive influence which the Transcaucasian, and particularly the Georgian, Communists had enjoyed in Soviet Russia for a very long time. They were ousted from the police apparatus, where Beria had installed them with the connivance of Stalin. In purging the Georgians, the regime appealed—not too subtly—to the widespread anti-Georgian animosities of the Great Russians, just as it had tried to mobilise latent anti-Semitism in the first two months of 1953.

#### New Purge

Georgia, Beria's and Stalin's homeland, was shaken to the core by the new purge, which also brought brusquely to an end the comparative political stability which two other Transcaucasian republics, Armenia and Azerbaijan, had enjoyed for a considerable period. In Armenia it led to the dismissal of Party Secretary Arutunov, who had ruled the country for 16 years; in Azerbaijan it resulted in the removal of Bagirov, who had been in power for 20 years, both as Prime Minister and as Party Secretary.

Whatever the causes of the struggle inside the Communist hierarchy, and whatever its more or less plausible justifications, various phases may have been, but one thing is certain. As long as

Beria was in office, the new Soviet rulers were unable to arrive at a clear-cut decision about their future policy. Even their most basic statements of policy were made only after Beria was safely out of the way.

Only then was the long delayed budget for the current year announced; only then did they make clear what fiscal and economic measures they proposed to take. Their new economic policy included greater consideration for the needs of the consumer, greater encouragement of light industry and trade, and a rediscovery of the land.

The last-named was the most important part of the policy switch. It found expression in fairer taxation of the peasants, in more reasonable delivery quotas and in a large number of routine measures aimed at increasing agricultural production. Malenkov himself, in his speech of August 8, 1953, was the first to announce the new policy which throughout the autumn was hammered out in greater detail by his lieutenants, and particularly by Zhuravskiy, Mikoyan and Kossygin.

#### Revelations

Their speeches brought many interesting revelations about the true state of the Soviet economy, and were followed by a whole flood of decrees aimed at improving the flow of consumer goods during the next two or three years. All this was calculated to convey the impression, both at home and abroad, that business was going on, not only as usual but much better and more harmoniously than ever before—despite Stalin and despite Beria.

But to what extent is this apparent settling down to peaceful activities genuine? The information which the Soviet Party chiefs have provided shows how great the difficulties are in the material sphere; and in addition, the Soviet Communist Party has to cope with an ideological crisis which is perhaps the worst legacy that Stalin left. His death has forced the Communist leaders to reduce his mystical figure to ordinary size and to embark on the difficult operation of separating the Stalinist cult from Communism.

This may well turn out to be a more arduous task than to bring order into Soviet agriculture and the consumer goods industry. The young Soviet generation, in particular, will find it difficult to accept the revolution ordered from above. If the highest authority—Stalin—is to be demolished, how can the lesser authorities, the masters of the day, hold their own?

It is astonishing to what extent the political universe of the Soviet Citizen has become de-personalised. No more is there a Stalin Constitution, no more a Stalin Five-Year Plan, and even the Stalin Plan for the Transformation of Nature has disappeared, not only as a term but as a fact.

#### Another Cause

Here lies another cause of the Soviet ideological crisis, which started to take shape in 1953 but which has not yet reached its culminating point. Russia of the post-Stalinist period no longer refers to the age of Communism, the age of abundance, as something within easy reach. Stalin's successors have become more level-headed and have had more realistic views on the money-wasting projects, such as irrigat-

ing deserts, erecting gigantic forest belts, and switching over to the production of more food, furniture and kitchen utensils.

This current policy of realism, if it is really followed, which is certainly not unlikely, will rescue Russia and the Russian people. But the new Soviet rulers will not be able both to work genuinely for Russia's welfare and at the same time maintain Communist ideology in its traditional form. If Communism is scaled down and robbed of its ideological striking power, it will no longer be able to pursue its main aim, that is, to replace all the current philosophical and religious systems of the world.

#### The Unexpected

Developments in the satellite countries in 1953 must, of course, be considered primarily against the background of the political and ideological setbacks suffered by Soviet Communism. The insecurity, doubts and internal struggles of the Kremlin were bound to touch them.

Nowhere was the situation as complicated as in Czechoslovakia, where Stalin's principal local lieutenant, Klement Gottwald, died only a few days after his master. His successors failed to realise the weakness of their position. They went on with their old policy as if nothing had happened, and at the end of May decreed a currency reform which wiped out almost the entire savings of the people.

Then the unexpected took place. Resistance started. Workers in the principal industrial plants of the country, who had been considered the main bulwarks of the regime, stopped work and demonstrated against the Communist government.

These Czech workers' demonstrations were the first major defeat the satellite Communist leaders had suffered for some time. But they were only a prelude to bigger events in another satellite country, the East German puppet State. There the Soviet advisers and their collaborators had tried to learn a lesson from the loss of face of the Czechoslovak Communists. They made an attempt to appease the people by a number of concessions. But the East Germans understood their true character, felt instinctively that they included official wavering and confusion, and they revolted amid a dramatic wave of unrest in the middle of June.

#### New Instructions

Under the immediate impact of the Czechoslovak riots and the East German rising, the Kremlin advised the satellite Communist parties to modify their policies. The gist of these new instructions to Prague and Bucharest, to Warsaw and Budapest, to Sofia and Tirana, seems to have been roughly this:

"In the present difficult situation you must try to maintain and consolidate political power through promises and concessions to the public. But you must avoid the mistakes of the East German Communists. Concessions must be granted, not at a dictatorial but in a period of apparent détente. You must give the impression that you are initiating a new economic programme, that life will become easier for the farmer and the consumer. These must be the mainstays of your policy."

Finally, there was a widespread wish throughout Eastern Europe for the end of the year they had been compelled to make another supreme effort to save the inner-party situation. All the satellite Communist parties, except the Albanian, have called congresses for the beginning of 1954. These will legalise the position of the party chiefs, many of whom are usurpers who have never been properly elected by the party rank and file.

For the rest, study carefully the decrees which the Soviet Government is issuing to relieve the situation in Russia itself, and apply them, mutatis mutandis to your own countries.

So the new Communist policy of appeasement started, simultaneously in most of the satellite countries. In the majority of cases it took the form of new, revised versions of scheduled economic plans. The concessions varied according to special local conditions.

The Hungarian Government, for instance, saw itself compelled to go a little further than others in meeting the widespread opposition to the collectivisation of agriculture. It actually allowed peasants to leave the collective farms in certain circumstances and at the price of considerable material sacrifice.

In Bulgaria, a decree about the compulsory direction of labour was repealed. In Rumania construction of the unpopular Danube-Black Sea Canal was suspended.

But the importance of these "concessions" is all but nullified by the fact that the Communist regimes of Eastern Europe took great care not to forfeit any of the totalitarian power of the police state. Political trials and arrests of the opponents of Communism continued, and the persecution of the Church, far from relenting, reached a new dramatic pitch by the arrest of the Polish Primate—Cardinal Wyszyński—on September 26.

#### Going Slow

The general situation has made it necessary, however, to go slow with inner party purges. From Rumania came the surprising official news that the political trial of the unpopular Gomulka trial in Poland seems to have been shelved indefinitely. In Czechoslovakia and Hungary, several Communist personalities who had temporarily vanished have reappeared in other official positions.

Only in the East German Communist Party were there new, major casualties, including, among others, the former Minister of State Security, Wilhelm Zaisser.

Although there has been an absence of major purges, the situation within the satellite Communist parties is, from the standpoint of their leaders, highly unsatisfactory. At the end of the year they had been compelled to make another supreme effort to save the inner-party situation. All the satellite Communist parties, except the Albanian, have called congresses for the beginning of 1954. These will legalise the position of the party chiefs, many of whom are usurpers who have never been properly elected by the party rank and file.

It is not possible to sum up the destinies of Eastern Europe in 1953 without mentioning a number of important factors. These include in the first place the hardships and suffering which political and social oppression have inflicted upon many millions of people. Another factor vital for the assessment of the situation in Eastern Europe is the latent hostility against regimes which have kept themselves in power by violence and deceit.

Finally, there is the widespread wish throughout Eastern Europe for the end of the year they had been compelled to make another supreme effort to save the inner-party situation. All the satellite Communist parties, except the Albanian, have called congresses for the beginning of 1954. These will legalise the position of the party chiefs, many of whom are usurpers who have never been properly elected by the party rank and file.

Parasitic skin disease, itching, eczema etc.

**Mitigal**

OIL & OINTMENT

"Bayer" LEVERKUSEN GERMANY.

**THREE**

**SILENT**

**SALESMEN**

Largest Morning Circulation

Largest Afternoon Circulation

Largest Sunday Circulation







## TOMMY ATKINS' Army Sports Parade

Out on their own at the top of the Tommy Atkins' Sports Parade this week are the Army soccer players for their brilliant victory over South China on Sunday afternoon at the Club Stadium.

The players gave a thrilling never-say-die display and fought back relentlessly to pull the game out of the fire in the closing minutes. One important factor in this win was the obvious fitness of the team and their understanding with each other.

Newcomer Tim Taffy Thomas, who was at the deep end in the biggest match of the season, showed that he had plenty of confidence as well as ability above the ordinary.

One particularly pleasing feature was the grand play of Stevens who is due to leave the Colony in the very near future. If this display is to be taken as a guide Stevens' hopes of making a career in the game are to drop in United Kingdom seem to be well on the way to fruition.

In a first round tie in the Inter-Unit Hockey Championship played on Tuesday, H.K. Signals beat RASC by 5 goals to 2 and pass into the next round.

### ATHLETICS

The Army will be strongly represented in the Hongkong v. K. when the 100 yards race is being staged by the HKAAA at Boundary Street next Sunday.

Twenty-seven soldiers will represent Kowloon while Hongkong will have eight Army representatives in their side.

There are several notable performers among the soldiers, among them 12 Lancers of 14th Field Regt. RA, who will be throwing the discus for Kowloon. Lambert has twice been British Army Champion discus thrower.

In 1948 he won the event while serving as an officer cadet. He won the title again in 1951 when he had a very good throw of 120'6" and he is expected to make a big effort to win this particular event on Sunday.

SSI Docherty, APVC, will be representing Hongkong in the Hammer event and reports indicate that he is a very good thrower. The hammer was thrown 200 yards in the 440 relay (4 x 110 yards).

Much is also expected from 2/Lt. Sweeney who will be representing Kowloon in three events. This fine runner will be in action in the 100 yards, 220 yards and in the 440 relay (4 x 110 yards).

The personnel who have been selected for this event have already been notified. Any competitor who for any reason is not available is requested to inform the SCPT at HQLE (Force 448) as soon as possible. Army competitors are asked to report to the Hon. Secretary, HKAAA, at the Boundary Street ground not later than 1.30 p.m. as the meeting is scheduled to start at 1.45 p.m. sharp.

Entries for the Land Forces Inter-unit Team Boxing Championship for 1954 are due to the SCPT at HQLE (Force 448) as soon as possible. The following units have entered: 1. Norfolk, 1. King's, 1. Dorset, 1. Welch, 25 Fd. Regt. RA, and 7 R. Tankers.

The only unit promising some excellent fighting and after their good showing in the Individual Championships the 1 King's will pretty certainly meet favourites to win the title.

### INTER-UNIT SOCCER

The draws for second rounds of the Major and Minor Units Football Challenge Cups were made during the week and are as follows:

Major Unit Competition (To be played before March 10, 1954):  
1 Welch vs. 32 Med. Regt. RA.  
72 LAA Regt. RA vs. 1 Norfolk.

25 Fd. Regt. RA vs. 1 Dorset.  
20 Fd. Regt. RA vs. 1 King's.  
Minor Units Competition (To be played before February 17, 1954):

8 Coy. RASC vs. 0 COD.  
50 Coy. RASC vs. H.K. Sig. HQ 35 Inf. Bde. vs. 23 (Gib) HAA Bty. RA.

137 (Java) HAA Bty. RA vs. 17 Fd. Pk. Regt. RA vs. 6 HAA Bty. RA.

20 FDS vs. 11 Inf W/Shops REME.  
173 Loc Bty. RA vs. Comd. W/Shops REME.

33 Gen. Hospital vs. RMP Hongkong.

170 Lt. Bty. RA vs. Command Pay Office.

The draws have provided some excellent pairings and in the Major Unit competition all four games promise to be thrillers. Earlier in the season I suggested that the 1 Dorset would not be far away when the big day came along and they are showing such

## Colchester And Gillingham Didn't Profit By It ... BUT OTHER NON-LEAGUE CLUBS CONTINUE TO PULL STRINGS TOWARD THIRD DIVISION STATUS

By ARCHIE QUICK

Great pressure is being brought to bear on the First and Second Division clubs to elect new teams to the Southern and Northern Sections of the Football League when voting time comes round next June. The Walsalls, Workingtons, Aldershots, Darlington's of this sporting world are in danger of being consigned to cold, cold non-League existences as New Brighton so unexpectedly were two seasons ago.

Peterborough, with their 10,000 "gate" average; Hendon United, still in the FA Cup competition with two successes over Third Division clubs, Millwall and Stockport County, a string of earlier Cup victories and possession of the Southern League Championship and Cup; Wigan Athletic, with a draw at Newcastle to their credit and a 27,000 home "gate", urgently need admission to the Third Division.

Heaven knows why after the experiences of Colchester and Gillingham, who were transformed happy, well supported Southern League sides into struggling League clubs.

Here is a future word of warning. Mr. L. Dickinson, who has been Secretary of the Southern League for over 20 years and a Millwall director before that, has supplied me with statistics that show that this season and last not one Southern League club has averaged 3,000 "gates", while Mether Tydvil FC have suffered a 50 per cent decrease this season from last. A League club could not exist on those figures.

And talking of Southern League figures, Hereford is a quiet cathedral city of 30,000 population. Yet the local United club lives on weekly prize draws. I will quote just one. First prize was £1,800 for a shilling with a scale of equally handsome prizes down the list. On a 30,000 population, you say. Why, the membership of this one particular club is 10,000! A miniature Las Vegas, eh?

The four last non-League clubs to be left in the Cup—Peterborough, Hastings, Hendon and Wigan—are to organise a competition among themselves to prove who are "Non-League Cup Champions". Not to be outdone, the Southern League hope to organise a mid-week Floodlight Championship and so put a new source of population and income.

Of their 22 clubs, nine possess floodlit installations. Weymouth, Exeter, Cheltenham, Worcester, Hereford, Kidderminster, Hendon, Hastings and Gravesend. The other 13 clubs would be free to enter.

The Southern League have also passed a new rule authorising replayed Cup ties or postponed League matches to be played under the "lights".

**COSTLY BUSINESS.** Colchester FC has lost £25,000 buying Stanley Wicks, Reading's local centre-half. Where he is going to be fitted in, I do not know, for the Chelsea side which has gone ten matches without defeat—a post war record—has an outstanding centre-half in Ronnie Greenwood and sound deputies for him in John Harris and the two Saunders.

Wicks also plays full back or wing half, but Chelsea have Willemse, Harris, Tickle, Sillett, Armstrong, Saunders, McKnight and a host of other good players for these positions. Perhaps the £25,000 was spent to prevent other clubs getting Wicks—but it is a costly business.

"Spurs" too are said to covet Sheffield Wednesday's International, Redfern Froggatt—but at £25,000 there are Bailey, Bennett, Harmer and a long queue of others for the inside positions. Sunderland and Liverpool, too, even after their recent spending sprees, are still looking for new players to pull them away from relegation.

Meanwhile, Matt Busby, when I met him in London on his way to the Italy International, goes merrily on his way introducing new and local youngsters into his Manchester United eleven. He set up an all-time League record recently by having eight players under 21 years of age in his team. And they won.

Reversers are essentially a team of local recruits from the Bristol district and filled with civic pride. And so the men who have taken the places of the injured men are locals. Rovers run six sides each Saturday and they are all composed of Bristol lads whose ambitions have always been to wear the colours of Rovers or City across the river. The district has been combed and Mr. Tann goes out lecturing five

nights a week in Gloucestershire and Somerset to keep the contacts warm.

More than all this, £16,000 has been spent these last two years on raising the playing pitch above the flood-line and improving the stand accommodation and tarring. A courageous, progressive club the Rovers, and I think it can be said with complete honesty and conviction that Mr. Tann has been one of the three most successful League managers of the post-war years.

**WHAT A SHOCK!** A national newspaper has held a country-wide ballot to discover an under-23 Soccer team to uphold England's future prestige—and what a shock the result provides for those who grouse that National Service ruins potential talent in its most impressionable age.

For a start, four of the current Army eleven get into the readers' "Young Men of England" selections—Gunter, Portsmouth's right back, Alec Finney, Sheffield Wednesday's outside-right, Derek Hines, Leicester City's centre-forward, and Frank Blunstone, Chelsea's outside-left.

Remember too that Albert Quixall, now in the Army, has played for England's full might already this season. In the paper's side also are two players just out of the RAF—Wood, Manchester United's goalkeeper, and Broadbent, Wolverhampton Wanderers' inside-right, and the chosen centre-half, Dodgin, of Arsenal, was the Army's pivot last season.

Now for the "shadow" or second eleven chosen by the paper's readers. Two of them are in this season's Army team—Billy Webb, Leicester City's left back, and Norman Deely, Wolverhampton Wanderers' left half—while Pilkington, Burnley's left winger is also serving in the Army. Then Sillett, Chelsea right back, and Flowery, Wolves' centre-forward, have only just left the RAF. What a complete vindication for Service football!

As a matter of interest, the full eleven chosen were:—1st eleven: Wood, Gunter, Ellis (Manchester United), Dodgin, Edwards (Manchester United), Finney, Broadbent, Hines, Haynes (Fulham) and Blunstone.

2nd eleven: Ryalls (Wednesday); Sillett, Webb; Adamson (Burnley); Flowers, Deely; Campbell (Fulham); Attyeo (Bristol City); Leary (Charlton); Nicholls (West Bromwich Albion) and Pilkington.

The Army Football Association is arranging a series of matches against well-known clubs as preparation for their Inter-Service and Triangular Tournament matches against the RAF, Royal Navy and Marines, Belgian Army and French Army in March and April.

The Army first eleven will play its first-ever match, under floodlights against Exeter City on the Devonshire club's St James' Park on February 9, and it is expected that fixtures will also be played that month with either Glasgow Rangers or Aberdeen.

And listen to Ian Nellands, of Glasgow Rangers, serving in England with the RAOC. "I play three or four matches a week and I find it a great aid to toughness me up. I get more ball practice than I did at 'Ibrox'. On leave recently, Nellands was a great success in a Rangers' reserve game.

## CHARLTON v. PORTSMOUTH



Charlton's second goal against Portsmouth in their third round Cup tie replay at the Valley, Charlton.

Platt, the Portsmouth goalie, makes a vain attempt to save as Stuart Leary, Charlton centre-forward, on left of centre trio of players, heads the ball into the net.

In the picture are J. Mansell, Portsmouth left back (No. 3) and Flewin, Portsmouth centre-half (No. 5).

## LUCAS-ROLLINSON FIGHT PROVED THE BEST ON THE CARD AT KAI TAK

By OUR BOXING CORRESPONDENT

The Royal Air Force staged a most interesting boxing tournament at Kai Tak last night.

The outstanding bout of the evening was the lightweight meeting of Pte. Rollinson of the King's Regt. and LAC Lucas of the RAF. The airman is the complete boxer-fighter and in this fight he was a clear winner, but Rollinson put up a grand show and his determined resistance and willingness to fight back in the face of accurate punching, made this a contest that was worth going a long way to see.

Rollinson is as tough as he is competent and from the first bell to the last he scorned Lucas' reputation and took all that was coming without ever losing his composure.

Lucas is in an unfortunate position as he is finding it hard to get top class opposition and training partners who can really extend him, but in this bout he showed that he is willing to take a punch to launch his all action attack. He was ahead all the way but although he dropped Rollinson once he could not finish the fight inside the distance.

The big crowd gave both boxers a well deserved and prolonged round of applause at the end of the fight and the compliments which Referee Kearney extended to both at the time of announcing the decision were worthily earned.

The featherweight clash of Pte. Dudman, RAMC, and L/Cpl. Reaney, King's Regt., provided the spectators with plenty of action and hard hitting. Reaney is a strong southpaw, but on this occasion he relied too much on counter-punching and the verdict went to Dudman who had carried the fight to his man throughout. The crowd appeared to think that the more spectacular Reaney had done enough to win but in my opinion the verdict was a correct one as Reaney was often guilty of hitting with the open glove.

**ON A LIVELY NOTE** The evening finished on a lively note and the last two

fights gave the audience plenty to shout about. In a hard hitting bantam-weight contest LAC Anderson, RAF, was just a shade fortunate to get the verdict over Peter Leung of the China Gym. Neither fighter made any claim to a full knowledge of the scientific side of the game but what they lacked in this direction they more than made up for in willingness to stand up and punch it out.

Anderson-Dixon started off well but towards the end he was very tired and seemed to be getting up from two long counts and trying to fight it out with the rugged sapper.

Brown promises to be a most useful fighter. He has the build and the heart for the job and if he can find suitable opposition and training partners he could develop into a top line star.

**ONLY CRITICISM** The only criticism of the night was the over-matching of LAC Smith by sending him into the ring against Pte. Kelly, King's Regt., twice winner of the Land Forces Featherweight Championship.

Smith is a raw novice fighter who may yet develop into a competent one, but he will not fulfil his early promise if he is asked to tackle men above his class.

Fortunate Kelly quickly spotted the limitations of his opponent and showed commendable consideration and restraint in dealing with him. Smith was knocked out in the last round but he was more physically tired than sent down by Kelly's blow, well placed though it was.

**OTHER RESULTS** The results of the other fights were as follows:—Dudman, RAMC, KO'd Pte. Cox in 1st Rd. Bantam Fong Yu Chun, China Gym, KO'd LAC Corby, RAF, in 1st Rd.

The League hoped these stars could strengthen the technique of Japanese baseball players. Joe Dimaggio recently married film actress Marilyn Monroe, China Mail Special.

Japanese Invite "Lefty" O'Doul And Joe Dimaggio

Tokyo, Jan. 27. The Central League, one of two Japanese professional baseball leagues, today announced that they had decided to invite San Diego Manager Francis "Lefty" O'Doul, former New York Yankees star Joe Dimaggio and another player from the New York Yankees to Japan next month.

The League hoped these stars could strengthen the technique of Japanese baseball players. Joe Dimaggio recently married film actress Marilyn Monroe, China Mail Special.

Japanese Invite "Lefty" O'Doul And Joe Dimaggio

Tokyo, Jan. 27. The Central League, one of two Japanese professional baseball leagues, today announced that they had decided to invite San Diego Manager Francis "Lefty" O'Doul, former New York Yankees star Joe Dimaggio and another player from the New York Yankees to Japan next month.

The League hoped these stars could strengthen the technique of Japanese baseball players. Joe Dimaggio recently married film actress Marilyn Monroe, China Mail Special.

Japanese Invite "Lefty" O'Doul And Joe Dimaggio

## American Travel Agents Satisfied With Melbourne

Melbourne, Jan. 27.

Ten American travel agents said here today they were confident that Melbourne would be able to accommodate all who would come for the 1956 Olympic Games.

The Americans, visiting Australia to assess tourist possibilities, were taken on a bus tour of the Melbourne Olympic sites today.

Mrs Dorothy Van Nuy, the only woman in the party, said: "The facilities are far more spacious than those I saw at Helsinki. We are quite confident that tourists will have a happy time here."

Mr John E. Smith, leader of the party, warned against giving the impression that accommodation would be inadequate in 1956. "We are all impressed at the progress you have made so far," he declared.

The Americans, visiting Australia to assess tourist possibilities, were taken on a bus tour of the Melbourne Olympic sites today.

Melbourne, Jan. 27.

Ten American travel agents said here today they were confident that Melbourne would be able to accommodate all who would come for the 1956 Olympic Games.

The Americans, visiting Australia to assess tourist possibilities, were taken on a bus tour of the Melbourne Olympic sites today.

Melbourne, Jan. 27.

Ten American travel agents said here today they were confident that Melbourne would be able to accommodate all who would come for the 1956 Olympic Games.

## Commission To Inquire Into Betting Policy In Malaya

Kuala Lumpur, Jan. 27.

The High Commissioner for Malaya, General Sir Gerald Templer, has appointed a commission to inquire into betting policy for the Federation.

Bookmaking in Malaya is illegal, although there are so many illicit bookkeepers who are willing to pay customers a 15 per cent commission on bets to secure business.

Officials here pointed out that it is impossible to suppress betting among the gamble-loving Chinese and Malays and the 15 per cent commission on bets paid to punters could quite easily represent taxes pouring into Government coffers.—China Mail Special.

## THE GAMBOLS

by Barry Appleby

It was VERY CHEAP

AND I THOUGHT THAT PRAP YOU COULD ALTER IT FOR ME

POINT 9

Surf

MAKES SHIRTS AND SHEETS DAZZLING WHITE

Surf

Surf

Surf

Surf

Surf

Surf

Surf

Surf

Surf

Surf

Surf







# BUTTERFIELD and SWIRE

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"SHENGRING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 30th Jan.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 31st Jan.
Sails from Castellan Wharf		
ARRIVALS FROM		
"FENGTIEN"	Hongkong	31st Jan.
"PAKIOT"	Shanghai	31st Jan.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"TAIYUAN"	Kobe, Yokohama, Nagoya, Yokohama & Kobe	7th Feb.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	3rd Feb.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden &amp; Port Said

	Leaves	Sails
"TYRRIUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Feb. 6th Feb.
"EUMAEUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Feb. 14th Feb.
"ASCANIUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	22nd Feb. 23rd Feb.
"AGAPENOR"	Glasgow, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	21st Feb. 25th Feb.
"PELEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Mar. 6th Mar.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

	Sails	Leaves	Arrives
G. "ASCANIUS"	Liverpool	Sailed	Neon 29th Jan.
S. "AGAPENOR"	do	do	5th Feb.
G. "PELEUS"	do	Sailed	13th Feb.
S. "AUTOMEDON"	do	do	25th Feb.
G. "ATREUS"	do	do	28th Feb.
S. "BELLEROPHON"	3rd Feb.	do	10th Mar.
G. "PATROCLUS"	7th Feb.	do	14th Mar.
S. "ALCINDUS"	18th Feb.	do	25th Mar.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load &amp; discharge cargo.

## DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC &amp; PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

	Sails N.Y.	Sails S.F.	Arr. H.K.
"DONA ALICIA"	Sailed	Sailed	1st Feb.
"BATAAN"	do	do	15th Feb.
"MUNCASTER CASTLE"	do	do	5th Mar.
"TELEMACHUS"	do	do	18th Mar.
"DONA NATI"	9th Feb.	3rd Mar.	1st Apr.

SAILING for NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, CRISTOBAL and JAPAN

	Leaves	Sails
"DONA AURORA"	17th Feb.	18th Feb.
"DONA ALICIA"	4th Mar.	5th Mar.
"BATAAN"	19th Mar.	20th Mar.

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central &amp; South American ports on through bills of lading.

## Tathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Depart	Hongkong
HK/Singapore	(DC-4)	9:00 a.m. Monday
HK/Manila/B.H. (Borneo)	(DC-4)	9:00 a.m. Tuesday
HK/Hong Kong	(DC-4)	10:00 a.m. Wednesday
HK/Singapore	(DC-4)	7:00 a.m. Thursday
HK/Manila/B.H. (Borneo)/Cebu	(DC-4)	12:00 noon Friday

All the above subject to Alteration without notice.

For particulars please apply to:

Butterfield &amp; Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.

1 Connaught Rd. Tel: 3033/8

Branch Office: 50 Connaught Rd. West. Tel: 25875, 32144, 24878

# CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOON)

Price, 20 cents per copy. Saturdays 30 cents. Subscriptions: \$5.00 per month.

Postage: China and Macao \$3.00 per month, U.K. and other countries \$7.00 per month.

News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary.

Telephone: 2611 (5 Lines).

Kowloon Office: 1111 Broadway Road, Telephone: 5238.

Agents: HODGKIN &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1954.

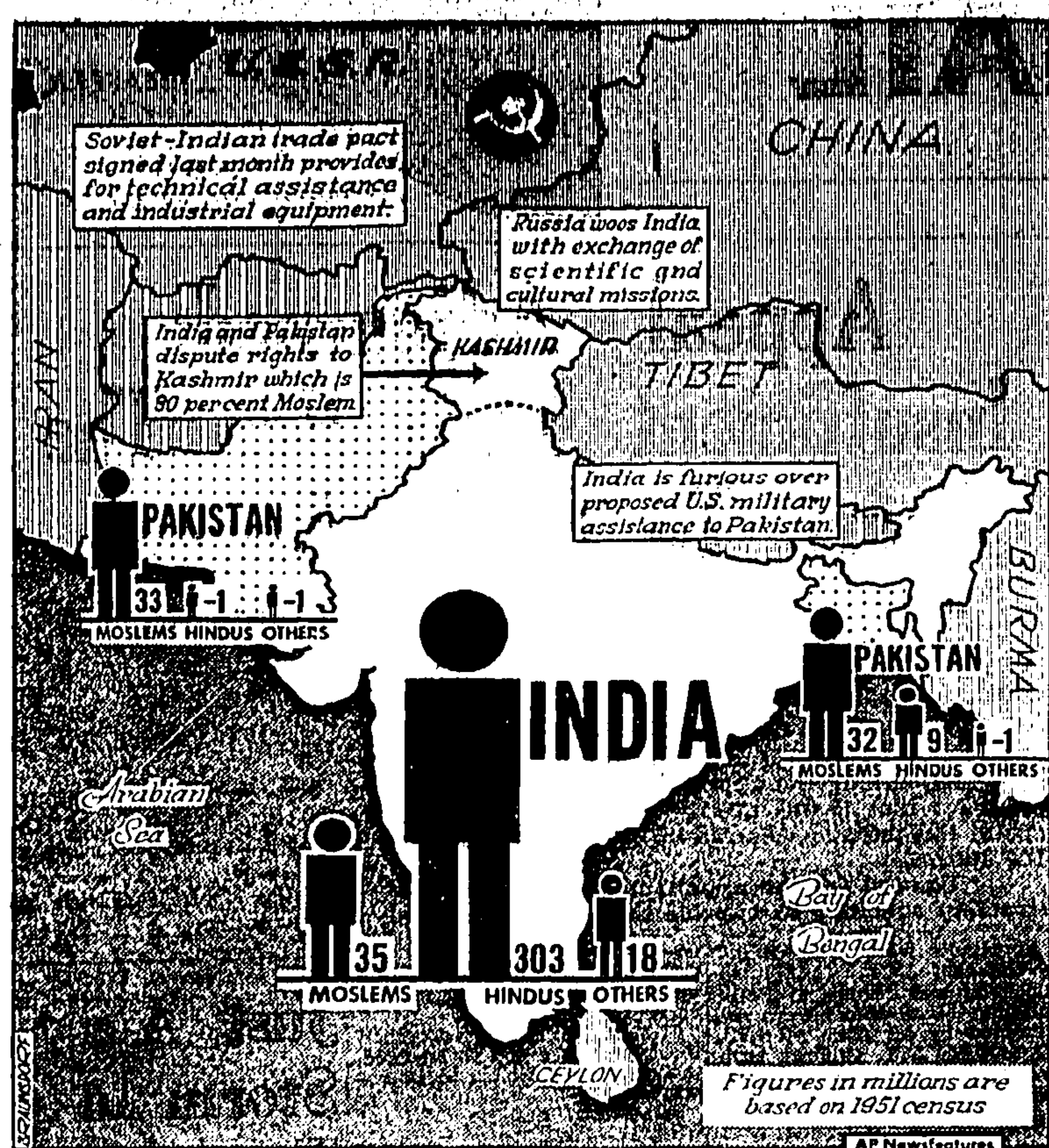
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "EUMAEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

Butterfield &amp;





# India—Fertile Soil For Communist Propaganda Seeds

By TOM WHITNEY of Associated Press

Moscow is doing everything in its power to woo India away from neutrality in the East-West cold war. And right now, India is especially fertile soil for Communist propaganda seeds.

Moscow opportunists see a big chance to make Red hay out of a proposed American offer to arm Pakistan. These negotiations, still in the preliminary stage, have aroused great hostility and distrust of Western motives among Indians.

The armed forces of India and Pakistan face each other across the cease-fire line in the still disputed princely states of Jammu and Kashmir where less than six years ago Moslem and Hindu fought an undeclared "holy war." Pakistan is still pressing its demands for a plebiscite in Kashmir whose population is 90 per cent Moslem and wants to join Pakistan rather than Hindu India.

Arming Pakistan is a logical move from the Western point of view. The eastern anchor of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization defence line ends in Turkey.

American and British diplomats sought to extend that line into Asia through creation of a Middle East Defence Command but all those efforts have failed because of the Arab-Israeli feud and Egyptian hostility to Britain for its refusal to relinquish military control of the Suez Canal.

In his tour of the Middle East last spring, U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was

## Setback For Ike's Strike Ballot Proposal

Washington, Jan. 27. President Eisenhower's controversial proposal for Government-sponsored secret balloting among workers before a strike could begin a strike was virtually killed today.

Senator John Sherman Cooper, a Kentucky Republican, joined another Republican and six Democrats who had previously announced they would oppose the proposal in the Senate Labour Committee. This gives opponents of the proposal at least an eight to five majority in the Committee.

The proposal is contained in President Eisenhower's four-point plan for revising the Taft-Hartley Labour Relations Law.

Senator Cooper said today: "I am against the strike vote, either before or after a strike takes place."

Earlier, Mr. Walter Reuther, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, had told the Committee the President's plan would make the law "even worse than it is."

He estimated that 100,000 workers would be affected by the law, and that it would cause a "serious" loss of jobs.

The new Soviet ambassador to India is himself a distinguished Soviet leader. He is a former minister of foreign trade, M.A. Menshikov.

Core Of A Dream

One of Menshikov's chief tasks is to push the development of Soviet trade with India. He signed a new trade pact with India only last month which provided for technical assistance and machine tools to assist Indian industrial development.

The Soviet ambassador before Menshikov was an even more distinguished man—Ivan Benediktov who is now Soviet minister of agriculture.

The Soviet push for India has been going on for a considerable period. When Premier Nehru's sister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, visited Russia, she received red carpet treatment from Soviet authorities who permitted her to tour widely throughout the country.

As long ago as February the late Joseph Stalin received two Indians for personal interviews, the Indian ambassador to Moscow, K.P.S. Menon, and a winner of the Stalin peace prize, Dr. Salfuddin Kitchlew.

Soviet aims in India are the core of a long-term Communist dream—an Asia united against the West.

When India first became independent a few years ago, Stalin took an attitude rather hostile to the Nehru government. This attitude has been gradually reversed.

The chances are that Russia will continue trying to win India away from friendship with the West. It would be a mistake to underestimate the success they have already achieved or the considerable opportunities they have.

Editors' Note: Since this article was written in New York, the Embassy Session of the Congress (Ruling) Party of India has passed a resolution endorsing the Indian Government's policy of not allying itself with any group of nations against any other nation.

A leading party member declared at a meeting in New Delhi that the Indian Government would not ally itself with any group of nations against any other nation.

He said that the Indian Government would not ally itself with any group of nations against any other nation.

The new Soviet ambassador to India is himself a distinguished Soviet leader. He is a former minister of foreign trade, M.A. Menshikov.

Core Of A Dream

One of Menshikov's chief tasks is to push the development of Soviet trade with India. He signed a new trade pact with India only last month which provided for technical assistance and machine tools to assist Indian industrial development.

The Soviet ambassador before Menshikov was an even more distinguished man—Ivan Benediktov who is now Soviet minister of agriculture.

The Soviet push for India has been going on for a considerable period. When Premier Nehru's sister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, visited Russia, she received red carpet treatment from Soviet authorities who permitted her to tour widely throughout the country.

As long ago as February the late Joseph Stalin received two Indians for personal interviews, the Indian ambassador to Moscow, K.P.S. Menon, and a winner of the Stalin peace prize, Dr. Salfuddin Kitchlew.

Soviet aims in India are the core of a long-term Communist dream—an Asia united against the West.

When India first became independent a few years ago, Stalin took an attitude rather hostile to the Nehru government. This attitude has been gradually reversed.

The chances are that Russia will continue trying to win India away from friendship with the West. It would be a mistake to underestimate the success they have already achieved or the considerable opportunities they have.

Editors' Note: Since this article was written in New York, the Embassy Session of the Congress (Ruling) Party of India has passed a resolution endorsing the Indian Government's policy of not allying itself with any group of nations against any other nation.

A leading party member declared at a meeting in New Delhi that the Indian Government would not ally itself with any group of nations against any other nation.

He said that the Indian Government would not ally itself with any group of nations against any other nation.

He said that the Indian Government would not ally itself with any group of nations against any other nation.

He said that the Indian Government would not ally itself with any group of nations against any other nation.

## Moscow's View On The Randall Report

London, Jan. 28. Moscow Radio said last night that Britain would find little comfort in the recently published Randall report recommending a new foreign economic policy of the United States.

An English-speaking commentator, Agostoli Ganshin, stated there was "little doubt that the United States Congress does decide to revise US trade policy, it can only be in the direction of tightening the noose around the necks of America's partners."

Noting that "no one can deny that Western economy, and Britain's economy as well, is experiencing 'dormant weather,'" Ganshin said that even if the United States opened its home markets to British goods, Britain would gain nothing.

"... Britain's traders will find it a hopeless job overcoming the US monopolies in the American home market, especially in view of the economic slump beginning there," he said.

American exports to India, Ceylon and Australia were already higher than Britain's. So if these countries lower tariffs to keep in step with similar action on the part of the United States—as the Randall Commission proposes—it means the flow of American goods will completely wash out British commodities.—Reuter.

## New York Metal Futures

New York, Jan. 27.		
Lead	January	11.00
	February	11.01
Tin	January	84.00
	February	83.50
Zinc	January	0.63
	February	0.57
Copper	January	27.50
	February	26.00
All prices in US cents per lb. —		
United Press.		

## LONDON MARKET

London, Jan. 27.		
Tin	buyer	seller
Spot	460	452½
3-month	430	432½
Copper		
Spot	223	224
3-month	211	212
Lead		
January	84½	84¾
April	83¾	84
Zinc		
January	72¾	72¾
April	70¾	71
All prices in sterling per long ton		
—United Press.		

## CHICAGO GRAIN FUTURES

Chicago, Jan. 27.	
Prices per bushel in cents.	Closing Price
	Jan 27
Wheat, No. 2 red	
Spot	215 1/2
March 214(H) 213(L)	213 3/4
May	213 1/4
July	212 1/4
September	209 1/2
November	213
Corn, No. 2 yellow	
Spot	185 1/2
March	184 1/2
May	185 1/4
July	186 1/2
September	186 1/2
November	184 1/2
New York flour, 200 lb. sack	\$13.00

## US REFINANCING OPERATION

Washington, Jan. 27. The United States Treasury today undertook its largest single refinancing operation in history, seeking to convert 21,000 million dollars (about 27,500 million) in five outstanding securities into two new issues.

The operation appears to be directed towards refinancing securities due to mature shortly, and bringing a major share of the new borrowing into medium or long term obligations.

The new issues offered are a one-year certificate paying one and one-half per cent, and a five-year note paying two and one-half per cent.

The operation appears to be directed towards refinancing securities due to mature shortly, and bringing a major share of the new borrowing into medium or long term obligations.

The new issues offered are a one-year certificate paying one and one-half per cent, and a five-year note paying two and one-half per cent.

The operation appears to be directed towards refinancing securities due to mature shortly, and bringing a major share of the new borrowing into medium or long term obligations.

# TRADE AND COMMERCE SECTION

## SOUTH KOREANS REBUILDING THEIR COUNTRY

### THEIR TRADE WITH JAPAN IS INCREASING

With the announcement of the ratification by the U.S. Senate of a mutual defence treaty with South Korea come reports from Seoul telling how the South Koreans are choosing to ignore the uncertainty of the peace and are rebuilding their shattered country.

Japan has increased her exports to South Korea recently and among the goods flowing in are machines, chemicals and wool. Reports also state that Seoul's population is almost back to its pre-war levels and public utilities in the city are slowly coming back into operation.

Hospitals, schools, office buildings and department stores which had housed military units are being returned to civilian owners.

St. Paul, South Korea, Jan. 27. Brightly lit city streets, new shops, houses, thatched cottages and homes are signs here that the South Koreans, choosing to ignore the uncertainty of the peace, are rebuilding their shattered nation.

The pessimism, which pervades the Panmunjom conference table, is not reflected in the activities of the long-suffering farmers and city folk in their first period of peace in three years.

President Syngman Rhee's Government is openly pessimistic about the chances of the long-delayed political conference bringing permanent peace to the Korean peninsula.

But the industry of the Korean farmers is a better reflection of the mood of the Korean people.

They are building new homes within sight of the Munsan

St. Paul, South Korea, Jan. 27. Brightly lit city streets, new shops, houses, thatched cottages and homes are signs here that the South Koreans, choosing to ignore the uncertainty of the peace, are rebuilding their shattered nation.

The pessimism, which pervades the Panmunjom conference table, is not reflected in the activities of the long-suffering farmers and city folk in their first period of peace in three years.

President Syngman Rhee's Government is openly pessimistic about the chances of the long-delayed political conference bringing permanent peace to the Korean peninsula.

But the industry of the Korean farmers is a better reflection of the mood of the Korean people.

They are building new homes within sight of the Munsan

St. Paul, South Korea, Jan. 27. Brightly lit city streets, new shops, houses, thatched cottages and homes are signs here that the South Koreans, choosing to ignore the uncertainty of the peace, are rebuilding their shattered nation.

The pessimism, which pervades the Panmunjom conference table, is not reflected in the activities of the long-suffering farmers and city folk in their first period of peace in three years.

President Syngman Rhee's Government is openly pessimistic about the chances of the long-delayed political conference bringing permanent peace to the Korean peninsula.

But the industry of the Korean farmers is a better reflection of the mood of the Korean people.

They are building new homes within sight of the Munsan

St. Paul, South Korea, Jan. 27. Brightly lit city streets, new shops, houses, thatched cottages and homes are signs here that the South Koreans, choosing to ignore the uncertainty of the peace, are rebuilding their shattered nation.

The pessimism, which pervades the Panmunjom conference table, is not reflected in the activities of the long-suffering farmers and city folk in their first period of peace in three years.

President Syngman Rhee's Government is openly pessimistic about the chances of the long-delayed political conference bringing permanent peace to the Korean peninsula.

But the industry of the Korean farmers is a better reflection of the mood of the Korean people.

They are building new homes within sight of the Munsan

St. Paul, South Korea, Jan. 27. Brightly lit city streets, new shops, houses, thatched cottages and homes are signs here that the South Koreans, choosing to ignore the uncertainty of the peace, are rebuilding their shattered nation.

The pessimism, which pervades the Panmunjom conference table, is not reflected in the activities of the long-suffering farmers and city folk in their first period of peace in three years.

President Syngman Rhee's Government is openly pessimistic about the chances of the long-delayed political conference bringing permanent peace to the Korean peninsula.

But the industry of the Korean farmers is a better reflection of the mood of the Korean people.

They are building new homes within sight of the Munsan

St. Paul, South Korea, Jan. 27. Brightly lit city streets, new shops, houses, thatched cottages and homes are signs here that the South Koreans, choosing to ignore the uncertainty of the peace, are rebuilding their shattered nation.

The pessimism, which pervades the Panmunjom conference table, is not reflected in the activities of the long-suffering farmers and city folk in their first period of peace in three years.

President Syngman Rhee's Government is openly pessimistic about the chances of the long-delayed political conference bringing permanent peace to the Korean peninsula.

But the industry of the Korean farmers is a better reflection of the mood of the Korean people.

They are building new homes within sight of the Munsan

St. Paul, South Korea, Jan. 27. Brightly lit city streets, new shops, houses, thatched cottages and homes are signs here that the South Koreans, choosing to ignore the uncertainty of the peace, are rebuilding their shattered nation.

The pessimism, which pervades the Panmunjom conference table, is not reflected in the activities of the long-suffering farmers and city folk in their first period of peace in three years.

President Syngman Rhee's Government is openly pessimistic about the chances of the long-delayed political conference bringing permanent peace to the Korean peninsula.

But the industry of the Korean farmers is a better reflection of the mood of the Korean people.

They are building new homes within sight of the Munsan

St. Paul, South Korea, Jan. 27. Brightly lit city streets, new shops, houses, thatched cottages and homes are signs here that the South Koreans, choosing to ignore the uncertainty of the peace, are rebuilding their shattered nation.

The pessimism, which pervades the Panmunjom conference table, is not reflected in the activities of the long-suffering farmers and city folk in their first period of peace in three years.

President Syngman Rhee's Government is openly pessimistic about the chances of the long-delayed political conference bringing permanent peace to the Korean peninsula.

But the industry of the Korean farmers is a better reflection of the mood of the Korean people.

They are building new homes within sight of the Munsan

St. Paul, South Korea, Jan. 27. Brightly lit city streets, new shops, houses, thatched cottages and homes are signs here that the South Koreans, choosing to ignore the uncertainty of the peace, are rebuilding their shattered nation.

The pessimism, which pervades the Panmunjom conference table, is not reflected in the activities of the long-suffering farmers and city folk in their first period of peace in three years.

President Syngman Rhee's Government is openly pessimistic about the chances of the long-delayed political conference bringing permanent peace to the Korean peninsula.

But the industry of the Korean farmers is a better reflection of the mood of the Korean people.

They are building new homes within sight of the Munsan

St. Paul, South Korea, Jan. 27. Brightly lit city streets, new shops, houses, thatched cottages and homes are signs here that the South Koreans, choosing to ignore the uncertainty of the peace, are rebuilding their shattered nation.

The pessimism, which pervades the Panmunjom conference table, is not reflected in the activities of the long-suffering farmers and city folk in their first period of peace in three years.

President Syngman Rhee's Government is openly pessimistic about the chances of the long-delayed political conference bringing permanent peace to the Korean peninsula.

But the industry of the Korean farmers is a better reflection of the mood of the Korean people.

They are building new homes within sight of the Munsan

St. Paul, South Korea, Jan. 27. Brightly lit city streets, new shops, houses, thatched cottages and homes are signs here that the South Koreans, choosing to ignore the uncertainty of the peace, are rebuilding their shattered nation.

The pessimism, which pervades the Panmunjom conference table, is not reflected in the activities of the long-suffering farmers and city folk in their first period of peace in three years.

President Syngman Rhee's Government is openly pessimistic about the chances of the long-delayed political conference bringing permanent peace to the Korean peninsula.

But the industry of the Korean farmers is a better reflection of the mood of the Korean people.

They are building new homes within sight of the Munsan

St. Paul, South Korea, Jan. 27. Brightly lit city streets, new shops, houses, thatched cottages and homes are signs here that the South Koreans, choosing to ignore the uncertainty of the peace, are rebuilding their shattered nation.

The pessimism, which pervades the Panmunjom conference table, is not reflected in the activities of the long-suffering farmers and city folk in their first period of peace in three years.

President Syngman Rhee's Government is openly pessimistic about the chances of the long-delayed political conference bringing permanent peace to the Korean peninsula.

But the industry of the Korean farmers is a better reflection of the mood of the Korean people.

They are building new homes within sight of the Munsan

St. Paul, South Korea, Jan. 27. Brightly lit city streets, new shops, houses, thatched cottages and homes are signs here that the South Koreans, choosing to ignore the uncertainty of the peace, are rebuilding their shattered nation.

The pessimism, which pervades the Panmunjom conference table, is not reflected in the activities of the long-suffering farmers and city folk in their first period of peace in three years.

President Syngman Rhee's Government is openly pessimistic about the chances of the long-delayed political conference bringing permanent peace to the Korean peninsula.

But the industry of the Korean farmers is a better reflection of the mood of the Korean people.

They are building new homes within sight of the Munsan

St. Paul, South Korea, Jan. 27. Brightly lit city streets, new shops, houses, thatched cottages and homes are signs here that the South Koreans, choosing to ignore the uncertainty of the peace, are rebuilding their shattered nation.

The pessimism, which pervades the Panmunjom conference table, is not reflected in the activities of the long-suffering farmers and city folk in their first period of peace in three years.

President Syngman Rhee's Government is openly pessimistic about the chances of the long-delayed political conference bringing permanent peace to the Korean peninsula.

But the industry of the Korean farmers is a better reflection of the mood of the Korean people.

They are building new homes within sight of the Munsan

St. Paul, South Korea, Jan. 27. Brightly lit city streets, new shops, houses, thatched cottages and homes are signs here that the South Koreans, choosing to ignore the uncertainty of the peace, are rebuilding their shattered nation.

The pessimism, which pervades the Panmunjom conference table, is not reflected in the activities of the long-suffering farmers and city folk in their first period of peace in three years.

President Syngman Rhee's Government is openly pessimistic about the chances of the long-delayed political conference bringing permanent peace to the Korean peninsula.

But the industry of the Korean farmers is a better reflection of the mood of the Korean people.

They are building new homes within sight of the Munsan

St. Paul, South Korea, Jan. 27. Brightly lit city streets, new shops, houses, thatched cottages and homes are signs here that the South Koreans, choosing to ignore the uncertainty of the peace, are rebuilding their shattered nation.

The pessimism, which pervades the Panmunjom conference table, is not reflected in the activities of the long-suffering farmers and city folk in their first period of peace in three years.

President Syngman Rhee's Government is openly pessimistic about the chances of the long-delayed political conference bringing permanent peace to the Korean peninsula.

But the industry of the Korean farmers is a better reflection of the mood of the Korean people.

They are building new homes within sight of the Munsan

St. Paul, South Korea, Jan. 27. Brightly lit city streets, new shops, houses, thatched cottages and homes are signs here that the South Koreans, choosing to ignore the uncertainty of the peace, are rebuilding their shattered nation.

The pessimism, which pervades the Panmunjom conference table, is not reflected in the activities of the long-suffering farmers and city folk in their first period of peace in three years.

President Syngman Rhee's Government is openly pessimistic about the chances of the long-delayed political conference bringing permanent peace to the Korean peninsula.

But the industry of the Korean farmers is a better reflection of the mood of the Korean people.

They are building new homes within sight of the Munsan

## New York Market Rise Checked

New York, Jan. 27. Profit-taking put a sudden halt to the sweeping rise in the stock market today as industrialists approached a new bull market high—just a shade below their 24-year average peak.

Trading in the initial hour resulted in a 650,000-share turnover—heaviest since Sept. 15. Subsequently, volume lightened as prices eased. Sales for the day of 2,020,000 shares, compared with 2,120,000 yesterday.

Many issues held small gains—of 1,188 issues traded, 476 were lower, 396 higher.

Outstanding among the rises was Radio Corporation, responding to announcement of its atomic battery. It again topped the active list with total volume of 70,200 shares, including a 20,000-share opening. It rose 1/4 of a point to \$27 1/2, on top of yesterday's 1 1/2 rise.

Steel industry firm Ascometals in the industry reported excellent 1953 results. Bethlehem, whose report is due tomorrow, featured with a rise of nearly a point on active trading at one time.

The NY Stock Exchange bond volume was \$4,000,000. The American Stock Exchange volume was 530,000 shares.

Dow Jones closing averages were: 30 industrials 222 1/2, 100 stocks 109 1/2, 50 stocks 109 1/2, 40 bonds 98 1/2, Comm. future price 160 1/2, index 160 1/2.—United Press.

COMMODITY INDICES

New York, Jan. 27.

Dow Jones commodity price index 176.04

Dow Jones future comm. price index 180.82

Moody's Investors Service index, 15 commodities 417 1/2.—United Press.



**CLARK CHAPMAN & CO., LTD.**  
 STEAM & ELECTRIC MARINE WINCHES,  
 PULVERIZED FUEL EQUIPMENT, HIGH  
 PRESSURE STEAM BOILERS, ELECTRIC  
 MOTORS AND GENERATORS.  
**ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.**  
 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999.

# CHINA MAIL

**LARGEST  
 WRITING  
 MILEAGE  
 GUARANTEED**  
**SHARPER'S**  
 NEW  
*Fineline*  
 "500"  
 RETRACTABLE BALLPOINT PEN

Page 10 THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1954.

## JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

### Man Of Talents

IN the town where he lived he was something of a celebrity, and well liked, besides. His name was George, and he was an artist. But he had other talents besides his art, and made himself useful in many ways to his fellow townsmen. Many talents he had, and one weakness, Drink.

One day George was sent to prison for being drunk in charge of his car. When he was freed, he had not the courage to face the town that had known him so well, though his home was still there, and his wife. He sailed to South America to start a new life on his own.

In the Argentine, George became an art master in a school, did well enough, saved his money, and presently invested it in a bar.

### HOME AGAIN

THIS, he thought, as he watched the customers coming and going, is the life. The only trouble was that one customer neither came nor went, but remained all the time on the premises—himself. It was not very long before George's bar went out of business.

He was destitute then for a time, and kept by charities until a relative in England sent him fare home. His wife, by now, had divorced him for desertion.

In London, George took a salesman's job. It was humble enough, but in no time he had done so well at it that he was in business again on his own account. Then, using a different name, he returned to his first love and became a freelance commercial artist.

He was still doing that when, the other day, he had an argument, and the course of it produced a gun.

### CHECK-UP

IT was not loaded and, indeed, he had only just withdrawn it from a safe deposit. Perhaps he had meant to sell the revolver. Instead, he brought it out in an office, the police were called, and next day at Bow Street, George was charged with being in possession of a firearm without a licence.

He was remanded and Mr. Beattie, recorder, ordered that the dictators should check him during the remand, for George looked grey and ill and nervous.

When he was brought back to the dock, the police sketched in his story for the magistrate. "It makes me think," said Mr. Beattie, when he had heard it, "that this man and a revolver don't go well together." He turned to the doctor's report.

### THE REPORT SAYS...

"I've seen some of his work as an artist," said the officer in charge of the case, "and it's really exceptionally good. I have some examples, if you would like..."

But the magistrate was still engrossed in the medical report. He looked up from it and said to George, "You're a man of obvious talent, and then through drink, you come to the level where you now stand..."

"I don't drink or smoke," George snapped. His own faith in his reformation and his present virtues welled up in him. He repeated: "I tell you I don't drink."

### THE NEW MAN

"I'm an artist, piecework. I there's a man still owes me a little, about £2.10s." Panic put modesty to flight. "I'm an extremely good draughtsman," he said urgently. "I can read blueprints upside-down."

"How much money had he on him?" the magistrate asked the officer.

"Fourteen and three pence halfpenny."

Mr. Beattie turned to George again. "I shall discharge you conditionally," he said. "If I were you, I'd have a word with the probation officer before you go. He may be able to give you some advice."

"I'm always ready to listen to advice," George said, with dignity, and he went out, clothed in new confidence, the man of many talents, the reformed character.

## Financing War In Indo-China

Washington, Jan. 27. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives today heard Mr. Harold Stassen, Director of the Foreign Operations Administration, report that the United States was paying 85 per cent of the cost of military operations in Indo-China.

The Committee chairman, Mr. Robert Chaperfield (Republican, Illinois), told reporters that Mr. Stassen, at a private meeting, had given the Committee an up-to-date picture of operations of the Foreign Operations Administration.

According to Mr. Chaperfield, Mr. Stassen said that Indo-China was the top priority nation getting his Administration's attention, and that full support was being given to the new French policy of offensive operations.

Mr. Stassen also testified that the \$45,000,000 aid programme directed to Iran had been "pragmatically used" and was the decisive factor in producing internal stability despite a critical economic situation in recent months.

Mr. Chaperfield also said Mr. Stassen told the Committee that only the South American countries that depended on coffee exports for revenue were in a favourable economic situation. The slump in world prices for tin, Mr. Stassen stated, had created critical conditions in Bolivia.

Mr. Stassen also said that reorganisation and reduction in Foreign Operations Administration personnel would result in a \$15,000,000 saving in administrative costs this year.

He said the Administration's personnel had been cut 22 per cent in Washington, and by 49 per cent in Paris.—Reuter.

## Dredgers Cause Nuisance

Ng Wah-jak, 28, master of a fishing junk, was fined \$60 or two weeks' hard labour by Mr. A. G. Parker at the Marine Court this morning when he pleaded guilty to a charge of dredging without permission.

The prosecution said that defendant's craft was among a crowd of sampans dredging yesterday with baskets and long poles off the west yard of Kowloon Dock. A quantity of coal was found on board defendant's junk.

The Superintendent of the Kowloon District Police told the Court this morning that sampans digging there caused a lot of mud to be thrown into the water, which ran into the harbour at that point was blocked by the silt the sampans people had stirred up, interference to navigation in that area had also been caused.

## Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. 6. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.00 Jazz Band (Radio); 6.30 Portuguese Half Hour (Radio); 6.50 Jazz Band (Radio); 7.00 News Talk (London Relay); 7.10 News Talk (London Relay); 7.20 News Talk (London Relay); 7.30 News Talk (London Relay); 7.40 News Talk (London Relay); 7.50 News Talk (London Relay); 8.00 News Talk (London Relay); 8.10 News Talk (London Relay); 8.20 News Talk (London Relay); 8.30 News Talk (London Relay); 8.40 News Talk (London Relay); 8.50 News Talk (London Relay); 9.00 News Talk (London Relay); 9.10 News Talk (London Relay); 9.20 News Talk (London Relay); 9.30 News Talk (London Relay); 9.40 News Talk (London Relay); 9.50 News Talk (London Relay); 10.00 News Talk (London Relay); 10.10 News Talk (London Relay); 10.20 News Talk (London Relay); 10.30 News Talk (London Relay); 10.40 News Talk (London Relay); 10.50 News Talk (London Relay); 11.00 News Talk (London Relay); 11.10 News Talk (London Relay); 11.20 News Talk (London Relay); 11.30 News Talk (London Relay); 11.40 News Talk (London Relay); 11.50 News Talk (London Relay); 12.00 News Talk (London Relay); 12.10 News Talk (London Relay); 12.20 News Talk (London Relay); 12.30 News Talk (London Relay); 12.40 News Talk (London Relay); 12.50 News Talk (London Relay); 1.00 News Talk (London Relay); 1.10 News Talk (London Relay); 1.20 News Talk (London Relay); 1.30 News Talk (London Relay); 1.40 News Talk (London Relay); 1.50 News Talk (London Relay); 2.00 News Talk (London Relay); 2.10 News Talk (London Relay); 2.20 News Talk (London Relay); 2.30 News Talk (London Relay); 2.40 News Talk (London Relay); 2.50 News Talk (London Relay); 3.00 News Talk (London Relay); 3.10 News Talk (London Relay); 3.20 News Talk (London Relay); 3.30 News Talk (London Relay); 3.40 News Talk (London Relay); 3.50 News Talk (London Relay); 4.00 News Talk (London Relay); 4.10 News Talk (London Relay); 4.20 News Talk (London Relay); 4.30 News Talk (London Relay); 4.40 News Talk (London Relay); 4.50 News Talk (London Relay); 5.00 News Talk (London Relay); 5.10 News Talk (London Relay); 5.20 News Talk (London Relay); 5.30 News Talk (London Relay); 5.40 News Talk (London Relay); 5.50 News Talk (London Relay); 6.00 News Talk (London Relay); 6.10 News Talk (London Relay); 6.20 News Talk (London Relay); 6.30 News Talk (London Relay); 6.40 News Talk (London Relay); 6.50 News Talk (London Relay); 7.00 News Talk (London Relay); 7.10 News Talk (London Relay); 7.20 News Talk (London Relay); 7.30 News Talk (London Relay); 7.40 News Talk (London Relay); 7.50 News Talk (London Relay); 8.00 News Talk (London Relay); 8.10 News Talk (London Relay); 8.20 News Talk (London Relay); 8.30 News Talk (London Relay); 8.40 News Talk (London Relay); 8.50 News Talk (London Relay); 9.00 News Talk (London Relay); 9.10 News Talk (London Relay); 9.20 News Talk (London Relay); 9.30 News Talk (London Relay); 9.40 News Talk (London Relay); 9.50 News Talk (London Relay); 10.00 News Talk (London Relay); 10.10 News Talk (London Relay); 10.20 News Talk (London Relay); 10.30 News Talk (London Relay); 10.40 News Talk (London Relay); 10.50 News Talk (London Relay); 11.00 News Talk (London Relay); 11.10 News Talk (London Relay); 11.20 News Talk (London Relay); 11.30 News Talk (London Relay); 11.40 News Talk (London Relay); 11.50 News Talk (London Relay); 12.00 News Talk (London Relay); 12.10 News Talk (London Relay); 12.20 News Talk (London Relay); 12.30 News Talk (London Relay); 12.40 News Talk (London Relay); 12.50 News Talk (London Relay); 1.00 News Talk (London Relay); 1.10 News Talk (London Relay); 1.20 News Talk (London Relay); 1.30 News Talk (London Relay); 1.40 News Talk (London Relay); 1.50 News Talk (London Relay); 2.00 News Talk (London Relay); 2.10 News Talk (London Relay); 2.20 News Talk (London Relay); 2.30 News Talk (London Relay); 2.40 News Talk (London Relay); 2.50 News Talk (London Relay); 3.00 News Talk (London Relay); 3.10 News Talk (London Relay); 3.20 News Talk (London Relay); 3.30 News Talk (London Relay); 3.40 News Talk (London Relay); 3.50 News Talk (London Relay); 4.00 News Talk (London Relay); 4.10 News Talk (London Relay); 4.20 News Talk (London Relay); 4.30 News Talk (London Relay); 4.40 News Talk (London Relay); 4.50 News Talk (London Relay); 5.00 News Talk (London Relay); 5.10 News Talk (London Relay); 5.20 News Talk (London Relay); 5.30 News Talk (London Relay); 5.40 News Talk (London Relay); 5.50 News Talk (London Relay); 6.00 News Talk (London Relay); 6.10 News Talk (London Relay); 6.20 News Talk (London Relay); 6.30 News Talk (London Relay); 6.40 News Talk (London Relay); 6.50 News Talk (London Relay); 7.00 News Talk (London Relay); 7.10 News Talk (London Relay); 7.20 News Talk (London Relay); 7.30 News Talk (London Relay); 7.40 News Talk (London Relay); 7.50 News Talk (London Relay); 8.00 News Talk (London Relay); 8.10 News Talk (London Relay); 8.20 News Talk (London Relay); 8.30 News Talk (London Relay); 8.40 News Talk (London Relay); 8.50 News Talk (London Relay); 9.00 News Talk (London Relay); 9.10 News Talk (London Relay); 9.20 News Talk (London Relay); 9.30 News Talk (London Relay); 9.40 News Talk (London Relay); 9.50 News Talk (London Relay); 10.00 News Talk (London Relay); 10.10 News Talk (London Relay); 10.20 News Talk (London Relay); 10.30 News Talk (London Relay); 10.40 News Talk (London Relay); 10.50 News Talk (London Relay); 11.00 News Talk (London Relay); 11.10 News Talk (London Relay); 11.20 News Talk (London Relay); 11.30 News Talk (London Relay); 11.40 News Talk (London Relay); 11.50 News Talk (London Relay); 12.00 News Talk (London Relay); 12.10 News Talk (London Relay); 12.20 News Talk (London Relay); 12.30 News Talk (London Relay); 12.40 News Talk (London Relay); 12.50 News Talk (London Relay); 1.00 News Talk (London Relay); 1.10 News Talk (London Relay); 1.20 News Talk (London Relay); 1.30 News Talk (London Relay); 1.40 News Talk (London Relay); 1.50 News Talk (London Relay); 2.00 News Talk (London Relay); 2.10 News Talk (London Relay); 2.20 News Talk (London Relay); 2.30 News Talk (London Relay); 2.40 News Talk (London Relay); 2.50 News Talk (London Relay); 3.00 News Talk (London Relay); 3.10 News Talk (London Relay); 3.20 News Talk (London Relay); 3.30 News Talk (London Relay); 3.40 News Talk (London Relay); 3.50 News Talk (London Relay); 4.00 News Talk (London Relay); 4.10 News Talk (London Relay); 4.20 News Talk (London Relay); 4.30 News Talk (London Relay); 4.40 News Talk (London Relay); 4.50 News Talk (London Relay); 5.00 News Talk (London Relay); 5.10 News Talk (London Relay); 5.20 News Talk (London Relay); 5.30 News Talk (London Relay); 5.40 News Talk (London Relay); 5.50 News Talk (London Relay); 6.00 News Talk (London Relay); 6.10 News Talk (London Relay); 6.20 News Talk (London Relay); 6.30 News Talk (London Relay); 6.40 News Talk (London Relay); 6.50 News Talk (London Relay); 7.00 News Talk (London Relay); 7.10 News Talk (London Relay); 7.20 News Talk (London Relay); 7.30 News Talk (London Relay); 7.40 News Talk (London Relay); 7.50 News Talk (London Relay); 8.00 News Talk (London Relay); 8.10 News Talk (London Relay); 8.20 News Talk (London Relay); 8.30 News Talk (London Relay); 8.40 News Talk (London Relay); 8.50 News Talk (London Relay); 9.00 News Talk (London Relay); 9.10 News Talk (London Relay); 9.20 News Talk (London Relay); 9.30 News Talk (London Relay); 9.40 News Talk (London Relay); 9.50 News Talk (London Relay); 10.00 News Talk (London Relay); 10.10 News Talk (London Relay); 10.20 News Talk (London Relay); 10.30 News Talk (London Relay); 10.40 News Talk (London Relay); 10.50 News Talk (London Relay); 11.00 News Talk (London Relay); 11.10 News Talk (London Relay); 11.20 News Talk (London Relay); 11.30 News Talk (London Relay); 11.40 News Talk (London Relay); 11.50 News Talk (London Relay); 12.00 News Talk (London Relay); 12.10 News Talk (London Relay); 12.20 News Talk (London Relay); 12.30 News Talk (London Relay); 12.40 News Talk (London Relay); 12.50 News Talk (London Relay); 1.00 News Talk (London Relay); 1.10 News Talk (London Relay); 1.20 News Talk (London Relay); 1.30 News Talk (London Relay); 1.40 News Talk (London Relay); 1.50 News Talk (London Relay); 2.00 News Talk (London Relay); 2.10 News Talk (London Relay); 2.20 News Talk (London Relay); 2.30 News Talk (London Relay); 2.40 News Talk (London Relay); 2.50 News Talk (London Relay); 3.00 News Talk (London Relay); 3.10 News Talk (London Relay); 3.20 News Talk (London Relay); 3.30 News Talk (London Relay); 3.40 News Talk (London Relay); 3.50 News Talk (London Relay); 4.00 News Talk (London Relay); 4.10 News Talk (London Relay); 4.20 News Talk (London Relay); 4.30 News Talk (London Relay); 4.40 News Talk (London Relay); 4.50 News Talk (London Relay); 5.00 News Talk (London Relay); 5.10 News Talk (London Relay); 5.20 News Talk (London Relay); 5.30 News Talk (London Relay); 5.40 News Talk (London Relay); 5.50 News Talk (London Relay); 6.00 News Talk (London Relay); 6.10 News Talk (London Relay); 6.20 News Talk (London Relay); 6.30 News Talk (London Relay); 6.40 News Talk (London Relay); 6.50 News Talk (London Relay); 7.00 News Talk (London Relay); 7.10 News Talk (London Relay); 7.20 News Talk (London Relay); 7.30 News Talk (London Relay); 7.40 News Talk (London Relay); 7.50 News Talk (London Relay); 8.00 News Talk (London Relay); 8.10 News Talk (London Relay); 8.20 News Talk (London Relay); 8.30 News Talk (London Relay); 8.40 News Talk (London Relay); 8.50 News Talk (London Relay); 9.00 News Talk (London Relay); 9.10 News Talk (London Relay); 9.20 News Talk (London Relay); 9.30 News Talk (London Relay); 9.40 News Talk (London Relay); 9.50 News Talk (London Relay); 10.00 News Talk (London Relay); 10.10 News Talk (London Relay); 10.20 News Talk (London Relay); 10.30 News Talk (London Relay); 10.40 News Talk (London Relay); 10.50 News Talk (London Relay); 11.00 News Talk (London Relay); 11.10 News Talk (London Relay); 11.20 News Talk (London Relay); 11.30 News Talk (London Relay); 11.40 News Talk (London Relay); 11.50 News Talk (London Relay); 12.00 News Talk (London Relay); 12.10 News Talk (London Relay); 12.20 News Talk (London Relay); 12.30 News Talk (London Relay); 12.40 News Talk (London Relay); 12.50 News Talk (London Relay); 1.00 News Talk (London Relay); 1.10 News Talk (London Relay); 1.20 News Talk (London Relay); 1.30 News Talk (London Relay); 1.40 News Talk (London Relay); 1.50 News Talk (London Relay); 2.00 News Talk (London Relay); 2.10 News Talk (London Relay); 2.20 News Talk (London Relay); 2.30 News Talk (London Relay); 2.40 News Talk (London Relay); 2.50 News Talk (London Relay); 3.00 News Talk (London Relay); 3.10 News Talk (London Relay); 3.20 News Talk (London Relay); 3.30 News Talk (London Relay); 3.40 News Talk (London Relay); 3.50 News Talk (London Relay); 4.00 News Talk (London Relay); 4.10 News Talk (London Relay); 4.20 News Talk (London Relay); 4.30 News Talk (London Relay); 4.40 News Talk (London Relay); 4.50 News Talk (London Relay); 5.00 News Talk (London Relay); 5.10 News Talk (London Relay); 5.20 News Talk (London Relay); 5.30 News Talk (London Relay); 5.40 News Talk (London Relay); 5.50 News Talk (London Relay); 6.00 News Talk (London Relay); 6.10 News Talk (London Relay); 6.20 News Talk (London Relay); 6.30 News Talk (London Relay); 6.40 News Talk (London Relay); 6.50 News Talk (London Relay); 7.00 News Talk (London Relay); 7.10 News Talk (London Relay); 7.20 News Talk (London Relay); 7.30 News Talk (London Relay); 7.40 News Talk (London Relay); 7.50 News Talk (London Relay); 8.00 News Talk (London Relay); 8.10 News Talk (London Relay); 8.20 News Talk (London Relay); 8.30 News Talk (London Relay); 8.40 News Talk (London Relay); 8.50 News Talk (London Relay); 9.00 News Talk (London Relay); 9.10 News Talk (London Relay); 9.20 News Talk (London Relay); 9.30 News Talk (London Relay); 9.40 News Talk (London Relay); 9.50 News Talk (London Relay); 10.00 News Talk (London Relay); 10.10 News Talk (London Relay); 10.20 News Talk (London Relay); 10.30 News Talk (London Relay); 10.40 News Talk (London Relay); 10.50 News Talk (London Relay); 11.00 News Talk (London Relay); 11.10 News Talk (London Relay); 11.20 News Talk (London Relay); 11.30 News Talk (London Relay); 11.40 News Talk (London Relay); 11.50 News Talk (London Relay); 12.00 News Talk (London Relay); 12.10 News Talk (London Relay); 12.20 News Talk (London Relay); 12.30 News Talk (London Relay); 12.40 News Talk (London Relay); 12.50 News Talk (London Relay); 1.00 News Talk (London Relay); 1.10 News Talk (London Relay); 1.20 News Talk (London Relay); 1.30 News Talk (London Relay); 1.40 News Talk (London Relay); 1.50 News Talk (London Relay); 2.00 News Talk (London Relay); 2.10 News Talk (London Relay); 2.20 News Talk (London Relay); 2.30 News Talk (London Relay); 2.40 News Talk (London Relay); 2.50 News Talk (London Relay); 3.00 News Talk (London Relay); 3.10 News Talk (London Relay); 3.20 News Talk (London Relay); 3.30 News Talk (London Relay); 3.40 News Talk (London Relay); 3.50 News Talk (London Relay); 4.00 News Talk (London Relay); 4.10 News Talk (London Relay); 4.20 News Talk (London Relay); 4.30 News Talk (London Relay); 4.40 News Talk (London Relay); 4.50 News Talk (London Relay); 5.00 News Talk (London Relay); 5.10 News Talk (London Relay); 5.20 News Talk (London Relay); 5.30 News Talk (London Relay); 5.40 News Talk (London Relay); 5.50 News Talk (London Relay); 6.00 News Talk (London Relay); 6.10 News Talk (London Relay); 6.20 News Talk (London Relay); 6.30 News Talk (London Relay); 6.40 News Talk (London Relay); 6.50 News Talk (London Relay); 7.00 News Talk (London Relay); 7.10 News Talk (London Relay); 7.20 News Talk (London Relay); 7.30 News Talk (London Relay); 7.40 News Talk (London Relay); 7.50 News Talk (London Relay); 8.00 News Talk (London Relay); 8.10 News Talk (London Relay); 8.20 News Talk (London Relay); 8.30 News Talk (London Relay); 8.40 News Talk (London Relay); 8.50 News Talk (London Relay); 9.00 News Talk (London Relay); 9.10 News Talk (London Relay); 9.20 News Talk (London Relay); 9.30 News Talk (London Relay); 9.40 News Talk (London Relay); 9.50 News Talk (London Relay); 10.00 News Talk (London Relay); 10.10 News Talk (London Relay); 10.20 News Talk (London Relay); 10.30 News Talk (London Relay); 10.40 News Talk (London Relay); 10.50 News Talk (London Relay); 11.00 News Talk (London Relay); 11.10 News Talk (London Relay); 11.20 News Talk (London Relay); 11.30 News Talk (London Relay); 11.40 News Talk (London Relay); 11.50 News Talk (London Relay); 12.00 News Talk (London Relay); 12.10 News Talk (London Relay); 12.20 News Talk (London Relay); 12.30 News Talk (London Relay); 12.40 News Talk (London Relay); 12.50 News Talk (London Relay); 1.00 News Talk (London Relay); 1.10 News Talk (London Relay); 1.20 News Talk (London Relay); 1.30 News Talk (London Relay); 1.40 News Talk (London Relay); 1.50 News Talk (London Relay); 2.00 News Talk (London Relay); 2.10 News Talk (London Relay); 2.20 News Talk (London Relay); 2.30 News Talk (London Relay); 2.40 News Talk (London Relay); 2.50 News Talk (London Relay); 3.00 News Talk (London Relay); 3.10 News Talk (London Relay); 3.20 News Talk (London Relay); 3.30 News Talk (London Relay); 3.40 News Talk (London Relay); 3.50 News Talk (London Relay); 4.00 News Talk (London Relay); 4.10 News Talk (London Relay); 4.20 News Talk (London Relay); 4.30 News Talk (London Relay); 4.40 News Talk (London Relay); 4.50 News Talk (London Relay); 5.00 News Talk (London Relay); 5.10 News Talk (London Relay); 5.20 News Talk (London Relay); 5.30 News Talk (London Relay); 5.40 News Talk (London Relay); 5.50 News Talk (London Relay); 6.00 News Talk (London Relay); 6.10 News Talk (London Relay); 6.20 News Talk (London Relay); 6.30 News Talk (London Relay); 6.40 News Talk (London Relay); 6.50 News Talk (London Relay); 7.00 News Talk (London Relay); 7.10 News Talk (London Relay); 7.20 News Talk (London Relay); 7.30 News Talk (London Relay); 7.40 News Talk (London Relay); 7.50 News Talk (London Relay); 8.00 News Talk (London Relay); 8.10 News Talk (London Relay); 8.20 News Talk (London Relay); 8.30 News Talk (London Relay); 8.40 News Talk (London Relay); 8.50 News Talk (London Relay); 9.00 News Talk (London Relay); 9.10 News Talk (London Relay); 9.20 News Talk (London Relay); 9.30 News Talk (London Relay); 9.40 News Talk (London Relay); 9.50 News Talk (London Relay); 10.00 News Talk (London Relay); 10.10 News Talk (London Relay); 10.20 News Talk (London Relay); 10.30 News Talk (London Relay); 10.40 News Talk (London Relay); 10.50 News Talk (London Relay); 11.00 News Talk (London Relay); 11.10 News Talk (London Relay); 11.20 News Talk (London Relay); 11.30 News Talk (London Relay); 11.40 News Talk (London Relay); 11.50 News Talk (London Relay); 12.00 News Talk (London Relay); 12.10 News Talk (London Relay); 12.20 News Talk (London Relay); 12.30 News Talk (London Relay); 12.40 News Talk (London Relay); 12.50 News Talk (London Relay); 1.00 News Talk (London Relay); 1.10 News Talk (London Relay); 1.20 News Talk (London Relay); 1.30 News Talk (London Relay); 1.40 News Talk (London Relay); 1.50 News Talk (London Relay); 2.00 News Talk (London Relay); 2.10 News Talk (London Relay); 2.20 News Talk (London Relay); 2.30 News Talk (London Relay); 2.40 News Talk (London Relay); 2.50 News Talk (London Relay); 3.00 News Talk (London Relay); 3.10 News Talk (London Relay); 3.20 News Talk (London Relay); 3.30 News Talk (London Relay); 3.40 News Talk (London Relay); 3.50 News Talk (London Relay); 4.00 News Talk (London Relay); 4.10 News Talk (London Relay); 4.20 News Talk (London Relay); 4.30 News Talk (London Relay); 4.40 News Talk (London Relay); 4.50 News Talk (London Relay); 5.00 News Talk (London Relay); 5.10 News Talk (London Relay); 5.20 News Talk (London Relay); 5.30 News Talk (London Relay); 5.40 News Talk (London Relay); 5.50 News Talk (London Relay); 6.00 News Talk (London Relay); 6.10 News Talk (London Relay); 6.20 News Talk (London Relay); 6.30 News Talk (London Relay); 6.40 News Talk (London Relay); 6.50 News Talk (London Relay); 7.00 News Talk (London Relay); 7.10 News Talk (London Relay); 7.20 News Talk (London Relay); 7.30 News Talk (London Relay); 7.40 News Talk (London Relay); 7.50 News Talk (London Relay); 8.00 News Talk (London Relay); 8.10 News Talk (London Relay); 8.20 News Talk (London Relay); 8.30 News Talk (London Relay); 8.40 News Talk (London Relay); 8.50 News Talk (London Relay); 9.00 News Talk (London Relay); 9.10 News Talk (London Relay); 9.20 News Talk (London Relay); 9.30 News Talk (London Relay); 9.40 News Talk (London Relay); 9.50 News Talk (London Relay); 10.00 News Talk (London Relay); 10.10 News Talk (London Relay); 10.20 News Talk (London Relay); 10.30 News Talk (London Relay); 10.40 News Talk (London Relay); 10.50 News Talk (London Relay); 11.00 News Talk (London Relay); 11.10 News Talk (London Relay); 11.20 News Talk (London Relay); 11.30 News Talk (London Relay); 11.40 News Talk (London Relay); 11.50 News Talk (London Relay); 12.00 News Talk (London Relay); 12.10 News Talk (London Relay); 12.20 News Talk (London Relay); 12.30 News Talk (London Relay); 12.40 News Talk (London Relay); 12.50 News Talk (London Relay); 1.00 News Talk (London Relay); 1.10 News Talk (London Relay); 1.20 News Talk (London Relay); 1.30 News Talk (London Relay); 1.40 News Talk (London Relay); 1.50 News Talk (London Relay); 2.00 News Talk (London Relay); 2.10 News Talk (London Relay); 2.20 News Talk (London Relay); 2.30 News Talk (London Relay); 2.40 News Talk (London Relay); 2.50 News Talk (London Relay); 3.00 News Talk (London Relay); 3.10 News Talk (London Relay); 3.20 News Talk (London Relay); 3.30 News Talk (London Relay); 3.40 News Talk (London Relay); 3.50 News Talk (London Relay); 4.00 News Talk (London Relay); 4.10 News Talk (London Relay); 4.20 News Talk (London Relay); 4.30 News Talk (London Relay); 4.40 News Talk (London Relay); 4.50 News Talk (London Relay); 5.00 News Talk (London Relay); 5.10 News Talk (London Relay); 5.20 News Talk (London Relay); 5.30 News Talk (London Relay); 5.40 News Talk (London Relay); 5.50 News Talk (London Relay); 6.00 News Talk (London Relay); 6.10 News Talk (London Relay); 6.20 News Talk (London Relay); 6.30 News Talk (London Relay); 6.40 News Talk (London Relay); 6.50 News Talk (London Relay); 7.00 News Talk (London Relay); 7.10 News Talk (London Relay); 7.20 News Talk (London Relay); 7.30 News Talk (London Relay); 7.40 News Talk (London Relay); 7.50 News Talk (London Relay); 8.00 News Talk (London Relay); 8.10 News Talk (London Relay); 8.20 News Talk (London Relay); 8.30 News Talk (London Relay); 8.40 News Talk (London Relay); 8.50 News Talk (London Relay); 9.00 News Talk (London Relay); 9.10 News Talk (London Relay); 9.20 News Talk (London Relay); 9.30 News Talk (London Relay); 9.40 News Talk (London Relay); 9.50 News Talk (London Relay); 10.00 News Talk (London Relay); 10.10 News Talk (London Relay); 10.20 News Talk (London Relay); 10.30 News Talk (London Relay); 10.40 News Talk (London Relay); 10.50 News Talk (London Relay); 11.00 News Talk (London Relay); 11.10 News Talk (London Relay); 11.20 News Talk (London Relay); 11.30 News Talk (London Relay); 11.40 News Talk (London Relay); 11.50 News Talk (London Relay); 12.00 News Talk (London Relay); 12.10 News Talk (London Relay); 12.20 News Talk (London Relay); 12.30 News Talk (London Relay); 12.40 News Talk (London Relay); 12.50 News Talk (London Relay); 1.00 News Talk (London Relay); 1.10 News Talk (London Relay); 1.20 News Talk (London Relay); 1.30 News Talk (London Relay); 1.40 News Talk (London Relay); 1.50 News Talk (London Relay); 2.00 News Talk (London Relay); 2.10 News Talk (London Relay); 2.20 News Talk (London Relay); 2.30 News Talk (London Relay); 2.40 News Talk (London Relay); 2.50 News Talk (London Relay); 3.00 News Talk (London Relay); 3.10 News Talk (London Relay); 3.20 News Talk (London Relay); 3.30 News Talk (London Relay); 3.40 News Talk (London Relay); 3.50